Political Arithmetick,

OR

A DISCOURSE

Concerning

The Extent and Value of Lands, People, Buildings; Husbandry, Manufacture, Commerce, Fiſhery, Artizans, Seamen, Soldiers; Publick Revenues, Intereſt, Taxes, Superlucration, Regiſtries, Banks; Valuation of Men, Increaſing of Seamen, of Militia's, Harbours, Situation, Shipping, Power at Sea, *&c.* As the ſame relates to every Country in general, but more particularly to the Territories of His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and his Neighbours of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *France*.

By Sir *WILLIAM PETTY*,
Late Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

London, Printed for *Robert Clavel* at the *Peacock*, and *Hen. Mortlock* at the *Phœnix* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1691.

LET this Book called *Political Arithmetick*, which was long ſince Writ by Sir *William Petty* Deceaſed, be Printed.

Given at the Court at Whitehall *the 7th. day of* November, 1690.

Nottingham.

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TO THE

KING'S

Most Excellent

MAJESTY.

SIR,

WHileſt every one meditates ſome fit Offering for Your Majeſty, ſuch as may beſt agree with your happy Exal-

Exaltation to this Throne; *I preſume to offer, what my Father long ſince writ, to ſhew the* weight *and* importance *of the* Engliſh Crown.

It was by him ſtiled Political Arithmetick, *in as much as things of* Government, *and of no leſs concern and extent, than the* Glory *of the* Prince, *and the* happineſs *and* greatneſs *of the* People, *are by the* Ordinary *Rules of* Arithmetick *brought into a ſort of Demonſtration. He was allowed by all, to be the Inventor of this Method of Inſtruction; where the*

the perplexed and intricate ways of the World, are explain'd by a very mean piece of Science; and had not the Doctrins of this Essay *offended* France, *they had long since seen the light, and had found* Followers, *as well as improvements before this time, to the advantage perhaps of* Mankind.

But this has been reserved to the felicity of Your Majesty's Reign, *and to the expectation which the Learned have therein; and if while in this, I do some honor to the Memory of a good Father, I*

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can also pay Service, and some Testimony of my Zeal and Reverence to so great a King, *it will be the utmost Ambition of*

SIR,

Your Majesty's most Dutiful and most Obedient Subject,

Shelborne.

PREFACE.

FOrasmuch as Men, who are in a decaying condition, or who have but an ill opinion of their own Concernments, instead of being (as some think) the more industrious to resist the Evils they apprehend, do contrariwise become the more languid and ineffectual in all their Endeavours, neither caring to attempt or prosecute even the probable means of their relief. Upon this Consideration, as a Member of the Common-Wealth, next to knowing the precise Truth in what condition the common Interest stands, I would in all doubtful Cases think

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the beſt, and conſequently not deſpair, without ſtrong and manifeſt Reaſons, carefully examining whatever tends to leſſen my hopes of the publick Welfare.

I have therefore thought fit to examin the following Perſwaſions, which I find too currant in the World, and too much to have affected the Minds of ſome, to the prejudice of all, *viz.*

The fears of many concerning the Welfare of England.

That the Rents of Lands are generally fall'n; that therefore, and for many other Reaſons, the whole Kingdom grows every day poorer and poorer; that formerly it abounded with Gold, but now there is a great ſcarcity both of Gold and Silver; that there is no Trade nor Employment for the People, and yet that the Land is under-peopled; that Taxes have been many and great

great; that *Ireland* and the Plantations in *America* and other Additions to the Crown, are a Burthen to *England*; that *Scotland* is of no Advantage; that Trade in general doth lamentably decay; that the *Hollanders* are at our heels, in the race of Naval Power; the *French* grow too fast upon both, and appear so rich and potent, that it is but their Clemency that they do not devour their Neighbors; and finally, that the Church and State of *England*, are in the same danger with the Trade of *England*; with many other dismal Suggestions, which I had rather stifle than repeat.

The real Prejudices of England.

'Tis true, the Expence of foreign Commodities hath of late been too great; much of our Plate, had it remain'd Money, would have bet-

ter ſerved Trade; too many Matters have been regulated by Laws, which Nature, long Cuſtom, and general Conſent, ought only to have governed; the Slaughter and Deſtruction of Men by the late Civil Wars and Plague have been great; the Fire at *London*, and Diſaſter at *Chatham*, have begotten Opinions in the *Vulgus* of the World to our Prejudice; the Nonconformiſts increaſe; the People of *Ireland* think long of their Settlement; the *Engliſh* there apprehend themſelves to be Aliens, and are forced to ſeek a Trade with Foreigners, which they might as well maintain with their own Relations in *England*. But notwithſtanding all this (the like whereof was always in all Places), the Buildings of *London* grow great and glorious; the *American* Plantations

The Improvements of England.

tions employ four Hundred Sail of Ships; Actions in the *East-India* Company are near double the principal Money; thoſe who can give good Security, may have Money under the Statute-Intereſt; Materials for building (even Oaken-Timber) are little the dearer, ſome cheaper for the rebuilding of *London*; the Exchange ſeems as full of Merchants as formerly; no more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore; the Number of Coaches, and Splendor of Equipage exceeding former Times; the publick Theatres very magnificent; the King has a greater Navy, and ſtronger Guards than before our Calamities; the Clergy rich, and the Cathedrals in repair; much Land has been improved, and the Price of Food ſo reaſonable, as that Men refuſe

to have it cheaper, by admitting of *Iriſh* Cattle; And in brief, no Man needs to want that will take moderate pains. That ſome are poorer than others, ever was and ever will be: And that many are naturally querulous and envious, is an Evil as old as the World.

Theſe general Obſervations, and that Men eat, and drink, and laugh as they uſe to do, have encouraged me to try if I could alſo comfort others, being ſatisfied my ſelf, that the Intereſt and Affairs of *England* are in no deplorable Condition.

The Author's Method and Manner of Arguing.

The Method I take to do this, is not yet very uſual; for inſtead of uſing only comparative and ſuperlative Words, and intellectual Arguments, I have taken the courſe (as a Specimen of the Political Arithmetick,

rithmetick I have long aimed at) to expreſs my ſelf in Terms of *Number*, *Weight*, or *Meaſure*; to uſe only Arguments of Senſe, and to conſider only ſuch Cauſes, as have viſible Foundations in Nature; leaving thoſe that depend upon the mutable Minds, Opinions, Appetites, and Paſſions of particular Men, to the Conſideration of others: Really profeſſing my ſelf as unable to ſpeak ſatisfactorily upon thoſe Grounds (if they may be call'd Grounds), as to foretel the caſt of a Dye; to play well at Tennis, Billiards, or Bowels, (without long practice,) by virtue of the moſt elaborate Conceptions that ever have been written *De Projectilibus & Miſſilibus*, or of the Angles of Incidence and Reflection.

Now

The Nature of his Positions and Suppositions.

Now the Observations or Positions expressed by *Number*, *Weight*, and *Measure*, upon which I bottom the ensuing Discourses, are either true, or not apparently false, and which if they are not already true, certain, and evident, yet may be made so by the Sovereign Power, *Nam id certum est quod certum reddi potest*, and if they are false, not so false as to destroy the Argument they are brought for; but at worst are sufficient as Suppositions to shew the way to that Knowledge I aim at. And I have withal for the present confined my self to the Ten principal Conclusions hereafter particularly handled, which if they shall be judged material, and worthy of a better Discussion, I hope all ingenious and candid Persons will rectifie the Errors, Defects, and Im-

Imperfections, which probably may be found in any of the Positions, upon which these Ratiocinations were grounded. Nor would it misbecome Authority it self, to clear the Truth of those Matters which private Endeavours cannot reach to.

The

THE Principal Conclusions OF THIS TREATISE ARE,

CHAP. I. *That a small Country, and few People, may by their Situation, Trade, and Policy, be equivalent in Wealth and Strength, to a far greater People, and Territory. And particularly, How conveniencies for Shipping, and Water Carriage, do most Eminently, and Fundamentally, conduce thereunto.* Pag. 1

Chap. II. *That some kind of Taxes, and Publick Levies, may rather increase than diminish the Common-Wealth.* pag. 53

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Chap. VIII. *That there are ſpare Hands enough among the King of* England's *Subjects, to earn two Millions* per annum, *more than they now do, and there are Employments, ready, proper,*

proper, and sufficient, for that purpose. pag. 104

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ERRATA.

The Contents.

ERRATA.

PAge 7. line 25. read *the Rent*. p. 8. l. 21. r. *a part*. p. 20. l. 3. r. *for cheap*. p. 21. l. 14. r. *cold, moiſt*. p. 26. l. 7. r. *that Church*. p. 32. l. 7. r. *yearly profit*. l. 18. r. *to be the value*. p. 47. l. 4. r. *fifty thouſand*. l. 28. r. *ſixteen thouſand*. p. 49. l. 13. r. *the ſaid half together*. p. 52. l. 6. r. *ſhould bring*. p. 59. l. 24. r. *they coaſt*. p. 72. l. 8. r. *or above*. p. 91. l. 9. r. *Exotics*. p. 95. l. 13. r. *paying for*.

CHAP.

СНУБ.

CHAP. I.

That a ſmall Country and few People, by its Situation, Trade, *and* Policy, *may be equivalent in* Wealth *and* Strength, *to a far greater People and Territory: And particularly that conveniences for* Shipping *and* Water-Carriage, *do moſt Eminently and Fundamentally conduce thereunto.*

THis firſt principal Concluſion by reaſon of its length, I conſider in three Parts; whereof the firſt is, That A *ſmall Country and few People, may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.*

This part of the firſt principal Concluſion needs little proof, foraſmuch as *one* Acre of Land, may bear as much Corn, and feed as many Cattle, as *twenty*, by the difference of the Soil; ſome parcel of Ground is naturally ſo defenſible, as that an Hundred Men being poſ-

How one Man by art and one Acre of Land by improvement may be equivalent to many.

 ſeſſed

ſeſſed thereof, can reſiſt the Invaſion of Five Hundred; and bad Land may be improved and made good; Bog may by draining be made Meadow; Heath-land may (as in *Flanders*) be made to bear Flax and Clover graſs, ſo as to advance in value from one to an Hundred: The ſame Land being built upon, may centuple the Rent which it yielded as Paſture; one Man is more nimble, or ſtrong, and more patient of labor than another; one Man by Art may do as much work, as many without it; *viz.* one Man with a Mill can grind as much Corn, as twenty can pound in a Mortar; one Printer can make as many Copies, as an Hundred Men can write by hand; one Horſe can carry upon Wheels, as much as Five upon their Backs; and in a Boat, or upon Ice, as Twenty: So that I ſay again, this firſt point of this general Poſition, needs little or no proof. But the ſecond and more material part of this Concluſion is, that this difference in Land and People, ariſes principally from their *Situation*, *Trade*, and *Policy*.

To clear this, I ſhall compare *Holland* and *Zealand*, with the Kingdom of *France*, viz. *Holland* and *Zealand* do not contain above one Million of *Engliſh* Acres, whereas the Kingdom of *France* contains above 80. A Compariſon of *Holland* and *Zealand* with *France*.

Now the Original and Primitive difference, holds proportion as Land to Land: for it is hard to ſay, that when theſe places were firſt planted, whether an Acre in *France* was better than the like quantity in *Holland* and *Zealand*: Nor is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe, but that therefore upon the firſt Plantation, the number of Planters was in Proportion to the quantity of Land: wherefore, if the People are not in the ſame proportion as the Land, the ſame muſt be attributed to the *Situation* of the Land, and to the *Trade* and *Policy* of the People ſuperſtructed thereupon.

The next thing to be ſhewn is, that *Holland* and *Zealand* at this day, is not only an eightieth part as rich and ſtrong as *France*, but that it hath advanced to one third or thereabouts: which I think will appear upon the Ballance of the following particulars; *viz.*

That the Lands of *France*, are to the Lands of *Holland* and *Zealand*, as 8 to 1 in value.

As to the Wealth of *France*, a certain Map of that Kingdom, ſet forth *Anno* 1647. repreſents it to be fifteen Millions, whereof ſix did belong to the Church: The Author thereof (as I ſuppoſe) meaning the Rents of the Lands only. And the Author of a moſt Judicious diſcourſe of Husbandry (ſuppoſed to be Sir *Richard Weſton*,) doth from *reaſon* and *experience* ſhew, that Lands in the Netherlands, by bearing *Flax*, *Turneps*, *Clover-graſs*, *Madder*, &c, will eaſily yield 10 *l. per* Acre; ſo as the Territories of *Holland* and *Zealand*, ſhould by his account yield at leaſt Ten Millions *per annum*. Yet I do not believe the ſame to be ſo much, nor *France* ſo little as aboveſaid, but rather, that one bears to the other as about 7, or 8 to 1.

The Buildings of *Amſterdam* are about half in value to thoſe at *Paris*.

The People of *Amſterdam*, are one third of thoſe in *Paris* or *London*: Which two Cities differ not in People a twentieth part from each other, as hath appeared by the Bills of Burials and Chriſtnings for each. But the value of the Buildings in *Amſterdam*, may well be half that of *Paris*, by reaſon of the *Foundations*, *Grafts*, and *Bridges*, which

in

in *Amsterdam* are more numerous and chargeable than at *Paris*. Moreover the Habitations of the poorest People in *Holland* and *Zealand* are twice or thrice as good as those of *France*: But the People of the one to the People of the other, being but as thirteen to one, the value of the housing must be as about five to one.

The Housing in *France* above five times the value of those in *Holland* and *Zealand*.

The value of the Shipping of *Europe* being about two Millions of Tuns, I suppose the *English* have Five Hundred Thousand, the *Dutch* Nine Hundred Thousand, the *French* an Hundred Thousand, the *Hamburgers* and the Subjects of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the Town of *Dansick* two Hundred and Fifty Thousand, and *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c. two Hundred and Fifty Thousand: So as the Shipping in our case of *France* to that of *Holland* and *Zealand*, is about one to nine; which reckoned as great and small, new and old, one with another at 8 *l. per* Tun, makes the worth to be as Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds, to Seven Millions, and Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. The *Hollanders Capital* in the *East-India* Company, is worth above Three

The Shipping of *Holland* 9 times that of *France*.

The Comparison of *Holl.* and *France* in the *India's*

Millions; where the *French* as yet have little or nothing.

The exportations of *France* and *Holland* is as 5 to 21.

The value of the Goods exported out of *France* into all Parts, are supposed Quadruple to what is sent to *England* alone; and consequently in all about Five Millions: But what is exported out of *Holland* into *England* is worth three Millions; and what is exported thence into all the World besides, is Sextuple to the same.

The Revenues of *France*.

The Monies Yearly raised by the King of *France*, as the same appears by the Book entituled (*The State of France*) Dedicated to the King, Printed *Anno* 1669. and set forth several times by Authority, is Eighty two Millions of *French* Livers, which is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Millions of Pounds Sterling: Of which summ the Author says, that one fifth part was abated for non-valuers or Insolvencies; so (as I suppose) not above Five Millions were effectually raised: But whereas some say, that the King of *France* raised Eleven Millions as the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the effects of *France*; I humbly affirm, that all the Land and Sea Forces, all the Buildings and Entertainments, which we have heard by common Fame, to have been

set

ſet forth and made in any of theſe ſeven laſt Years, needed not to have coſt ſix Millions Sterling. Wherefore, I ſuppoſe he hath not raiſed more, eſpecially ſince there were one fifth Inſolvencies, when the Tax was at that pitch. But *Holland* and *Zealand*, Paying 67 of the 100 paid by all the United Provinces; and the City of *Amſterdam* paying 27 of the ſaid 67, It follows that if *Amſterdam* hath paid 4000 *l.* Flemiſh *per diem*, or about 1400000 *l.* *per annum*, or 800000 *l.* Sterling; that all *Holland* and *Zealand*, have paid 2100000 *l.* *per annum*: Now the reaſons why I think they pay ſo much, are theſe, *viz.*

The Taxes paid by *Holl.* and *Zealand.*

1. The Author of the State of the *Netherlands* ſaith ſo.

2. Exciſe of Victual at *Amſterdam*, ſeems above half the Original value of the ſame, *viz.*

Ground Corn pays 20 Stivers the Buſhel, or 63 Gilders the Laſt; Beer 113 Stivers the Barrel, Houſing $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Rent, Fruit $\frac{1}{8}$ of what it coſt; other Commodities $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{12}$; Salt *ad libitum*. All weighed Goods pay beſides the Premiſſes a vaſt ſum. Now if the expence of the People of *Amſterdam* at a medi-

um, and without Exciſe were 8 *l. per annum*, whereas in *England* 'tis 7 *l.* then if all the ſeveral Impoſts abovenamed, raiſe it Five Pound more, there being 160000 Souls in *Amſterdam*, the ſumm of 800000 *l.* Sterling *per annum* will thereby be raiſed.

3. Though the expence of each head, ſhould be 13 *l. per annum*; 'tis well known that there be few in *Amſterdam*, who do not earn much more than the ſaid expence.

4. If *Holland* and *Zealand* pay *p. an.* 2100000 *l.* then all the Provinces together, muſt pay about 3 Millions: Leſs than which ſumm *per annum*, perhaps is not ſufficient to have maintained the Naval War with *England*, 72000 Land Forces, beſides all other the ordinary Charges of their Government, whereof the Church is there apart. To conclude, it ſeems from the Premiſſes, that all *France* doth not raiſe above thrice as much from the publick *charge*, as *Holland* and *Zealand* alone do.

The Difference of intereſt between *Hol.* & *France.*

5. Intereſt of Money in *France*, is 7 *l. per Cent.* but in *Holland* ſcarce half ſo much.

6. The

6. The Countries of *Holland* and *Zealand* consisting as it were of Islands guarded with the Sea, Shipping, and Marshes; is defensible at one fourth of the charge, that a plain open Country is; and where the seat of War may be both Winter and Summer: whereas in the others, little can be done but in the Summer only.

7. But above all the particulars hitherto considered, that of *superlucration* ought chiefly to be taken in: For if a Prince have never so many Subjects, and his Country be never so good, yet if either through sloth, or extravagant expences, or Oppression and Injustice, whatever is gained shall be spent as fast as gotten, that State must be accounted poor. Wherefore let it be considered, how much or how many times rather, *Holland* and *Zealand* are now above what they were 100 years ago: which we must also do of *France*: Now if *France* hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs; I shall give the preference to the latter, even although the $\frac{2}{1}$ increased by the one, should not exceed the one half gained by the other; because

The superlucration between *France* and *Holl.*

becauſe one has a ſtore for Nine Years, the other but for one.

To conclude, upon the whole it ſeems, that though *France* be in People to *Holland* and *Zealand* as 13 to 1, and in quantity of good Land, as 80 to one; yet it is not 13 times richer and ſtronger, much leſs 80 times, nor much above thrice, which was to be proved.

The cauſes of the difference between *France* and *Holl.*

Having thus diſpatched the two firſt Branches of the firſt principal concluſion, it follows, to ſhew that this difference of Improvement in *Wealth* and *Strength*, ariſes from the *Situation*, *Trade*, and *Policy* of the places reſpectively; and in particular from Conveniencies for Shipping and Water-Carriage.

Many Writing on this Subject, do ſo magnifie the *Hollanders*, as if they were more, and all other Nations leſs than Men; (as to the matters of Trade and Policy,) making them Angels, and others Fools, Brutes, and Sots, as to thoſe particulars: whereas I take the Foundation of their atchievements to lie originally in the Situation of the Country, whereby they do things inimitable by others, and have advantages whereof others are incapable. First

First, The Soil of *Holland* and *Zealand* is low Land, Rich and Fertile; whereby it is able to feed many Men, and so as that Men may live near each other, for their mutual assistance in Trade. I say, that a Thousand Acres, that can feed 1000 Souls, is better than 10000 Acres of no more effect, for the following reasons, *viz.*

The reasons why rich Land is better than coarse Land tho of the same Rent, and consequently why *Holland* is better than *France*.

1. Suppose some great Fabrick were in Building by a Thousand Men, shall not much more time be spared if they lived all upon a Thousand Acres, than if they were forced to live upon ten times as large a Scope of Land?

2. The charge of the cure of their Souls, and the Ministry would be far greater in one case than in the other; as also of mutual defence in case of Invasion, and even of Thieves and Robbers: Moreover the charge of the administration of Justice would be much easier, where Witnesses and Parties may be easily Summoned; Attendance less expensive, when Mens Actions would be better known; when wrongs and injuries could not be covered, as in thin peopled places they are.

Lastly,

Laſtly, thoſe who live in Solitary places, muſt be their own Soldiers, Divines, Phyſicians, and Lawyers; and muſt have their Houſes ſtored with neceſſary Proviſions (like a Ship going upon a long Voyage,) to the great waſt, and needleſs expence of ſuch Proviſions. The value of this firſt convenience to the *Dutch*, I reckon or eſtimate to be about 100000 *l. per annum.*

The advantages from the level and windmills of *Holl.*

2ly. *Holland* is a Level Country, ſo as in any part thereof, a Windmill may be ſet up, and by its being moiſt and vaporous, there is always wind ſtirring over it, by which advantage the labor of many thouſand Hands is ſaved; foraſmuch as a Mill made by one Man, in half a year, will do as much Labor, as four Men for Five Years together. This advantage is greater or leſs, where employment or eaſe of Labour is ſo; but in *Holland* 'tis eminently great, and the worth of this conveniency is near an Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds.

The advantages from *Holl.* of Manufacture & Commerce. The Situation of *Holl.* & *Zeal* upon the Mouths of three great Rivers

3ly. There is much more to be gained by *Manufacture* than *Husbandry*; and by *Merchandize* than *Manufacture*; but *Holland* and *Zealand*, being ſeated at the mouths of three long great Rivers,

vers, and passing through Rich Countries, do keep all the Inhabitants upon the sides of those Rivers but as Husbandmen, whilst themselves are the Manufactors of their Commodities, and de dispence them into all Parts of the World; making returns for the same, at what prizes almost they please themselves: And in short, they keep the Keys of Trade of those Countries, through which the said Rivers pass. The value of this third conveniency, I suppose to be 200000 *l.*

4ly. In *Holland* and *Zealand*, there is scarce any place of work or business, one Mile distant from a Navigable Water: And the charge of Water-carriage is generally but $\frac{1}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ part of Land carriage. Wherefore if there be as much Trade there as in *France*, then the *Hollanders* can out-sell the *French* $\frac{14}{15}$ of the expence, of all Travelling, Postage, and all carriage whatsoever: Which even in *England* I take to be 300000 *l. p. an.* where the very Postage of Letters, costs the People perhaps 50000 *l. per annum*, (though Farmed at much less:) And all other Labour of Horses, and Porters, at least six times as much. The value of this

Nearness to navigable Waters.

this conveniency I estimate to be above Three Hundred Thousand pounds *per annum*.

The defensibleness of *Holland*.

5. The defensibleness of the Country, by reason of its Situation in the Sea upon *Islands*; and in the *Marshes*, *Impassible ground Diked* and *Trenched*; especially considering how that place is aimed at for its Wealth: I say the charge of defending that Country, is easier than if it were a plain Champion, at least 200000 *l. per annum*.

Harbouring of Shipping at small expence.

6. *Holland* is so considerable for keeping Ships in Harbour with small expence of Men, and ground Tackle; that it saves *per annum* 200000 *l.* of what must be spent in *France*. Now if all these natural advantages do amount to above one Million *per annum* Profits; and that the Trade of all *Europe*, nay of the whole World, with which our *Europeans* do Trade, is not above 45 Millions *p. an.* and if $\frac{1}{30}$ of the value be of the Profit, it is plain that the *Hollander* may Command and Govern the whole Trade.

Advantages from Fishing.

7. Those who have their Situation thus towards the *Sea*, and abound with *Fish* at home, and having also the command

mand of *Shipping*; have by conſequence the *Fiſhing Trade*; whereof, that of *Herring* alone, brings more yearly Profit to the *Hollanders* than the Trade of the *Weſt-Indies* to *Spain*; or of the *Eaſt* to themſelves: As many have affirmed: Being as the ſame ſay, *viis & modis*, of above three Millions *per Annum* Profit.

Advantages by Naval Proviſions.

8. It is not to be doubted, but thoſe who have the Trade of *Shipping* and *Fiſhing*, will ſecure themſelves of the Trade of *Timber* for *Ships*, *Boats*, *Maſts*, and *Cask*; of *Hemp* for *Cordage*, *Sails*, and *Nets*; of *Salt*, of *Iron*; as alſo of *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, *Brimſtone*, *Oil*, and *Tallow*, as neceſſary Appurtenances to *Shipping* and *Fiſhing*.

Fitneſs for Univerſal Trade.

9. Thoſe who predominate in *Shipping*, and *Fiſhing*, have more occaſions than others to frequent all parts of the World, and to obſerve what is *wanting* or *redundant* every where; and what each People can do, and what they deſire; and conſequently to be the *Factors* and *Carriers*, for the whole World of Trade. Upon which ground they bring all Native Commodities to be Manufactured at home; and carry the ſame back, even to that Country in which

which they grew: All which we ſee.

For do they not work the *Sugars* of the *Weſt-Indies*? the *Timber* and *Iron* of the *Baltick*? the *Hemp* of *Ruſſia*? the *Lead*, *Tin*, and *Wooll* of *England*? the *Quick-ſilver* and *Silk* of *Italy*? the *Yarns*, and *Dying Stuffs* of *Turkey*? &c. To be ſhort, in all the ancient States, and Empires, thoſe who had the *Shipping*, had the *Wealth*: And if 2 *per Cent.* in the *price* of Commodities, be perhaps 20 *per Cent.* in the *gain*; it is manifeſt that they who can in *forty five Millions*, underſel others by *one Million*, (upon account of natural, and intrinſick advantages only;) may eaſily have the Trade of the World: Without ſuch Angelical Wits and Judgments, as ſome attribute to the *Hollanders*.

Having thus done with their *Situation*, I come now to their *Trade*.

Artificial advantages of Trade.

It is commonly ſeen, that each Country flouriſheth in the Manufacture of its own Native Commodities, *viz. England* for woollen Manufacture, *France* for Paper, *Luic-Land* for Iron-Ware, *Portugal* for Confectures, *Italy* for Silks: Upon which Principle it follows, that *Holland* and *Zealand* muſt flouriſh moſt

in

in the Trade of Shipping, and ſo become Carriers and Factors of the whole World of Trade. Now the Advantages of the Shipping Trade are as followeth, *viz.*

Husbandmen, Seamen, Soldiers, Artizans and Merchants, are the very Pillars of any Common-Wealth; all the other great Profeſſions, do riſe out of the Infirmities and Miſcarriages of theſe; now the Seaman is three of theſe four. For every Seaman of Induſtry and Ingenuity, is not only a Navigator, but a Merchant, and alſo a Soldier; not becauſe he hath often occaſion to fight, and handle Arms; but becauſe he is familiarized with Hardſhip and Hazards, extending to Life and Limbs; for Training and Drilling is a ſmall part of Soldiery, in reſpect of this laſt mentioned Qualification; the one being quickly and preſently learned, the other not without many years moſt painful experience: wherefore to have the occaſion of abounding in Seamen, is a vaſt Conveniency.

Husbandmen, Seamen, Soldiers, Artizans, and Merchants, are the very Pillars of a Common-wealth, and a Seaman is three of them.

2. The Husbandman of *England* earns but about 4 *s. per* Week, but the Seamen have as good as 12 *s.* in Wages,

Victuals (and as it were houſing) with other Accommodations, ſo as a Seaman is in effect three Husbandmen; wherefore there is little Ploughing, and Sowing of Corn in *Holland* and *Zealand*, or breeding of young Cattle: but their Land is improved by building Houſes, Ships, Engines, Dikes, Wharfs, Gardens of Pleaſure, extraordinary Flowers and Fruits; for Dairy and feeding of Cattle, for Rape, Flax, Madder, *&c.* the Foundations of ſeveral advantageous Manufactures.

A Seaman equivalent to three Husbandmen.

3. Whereas the Employment of other Men is confined to their own Country, that of Seamen is free to the whole World; ſo as where Trade may (as they call it) be dead here or there, now and then, it is certain that ſome where or other in the World, Trade is always quick enough, and Proviſions are always plentiful, the benefit whereof, thoſe who command the Shipping enjoy, and they only.

4. The great and ultimate effect of Trade is not Wealth at large, but particularly abundance of Silver, Gold, and Jewels, which are not periſhable, nor ſo mutable as other Commodities, but

Silver, Gold, and Jewels, are Univerſal Wealth.

but are Wealth at all times, and all places: Whereas abundance of Wine, Corn, Fowls, Fleſh, &c. are Riches but *hic & nunc*, ſo as the raiſing of ſuch Commodities, and the following of ſuch Trade, which does ſtore the Country with Gold, Silver, Jewels, &c. is profitable before others. But the Labor of Seamen, and Freight of Ships, is always of the nature of an Exported Commodity, the overplus whereof, above what is Imported, brings home mony, &c.

5. Thoſe who have the command of the Sea Trade, may Work at eaſier Freight with more profit, than others at greater: for as Cloth muſt be cheaper made, when one Cards, another Spins, another Weaves, another Draws, another Dreſſes, another Preſſes and Packs; than when all the Operations abovementioned, were clumſily performed by the ſame hand; ſo thoſe who command the Trade of Shipping, can build long ſlight Ships for carrying Maſts, Fir-Timber, Boards, Balks, &c. And ſhort ones for Lead, Iron, Stones, &c. One ſort of Veſſels to Trade at Ports where they need never lie a-ground, others where they muſt jump upon the Sand

Reaſons why the *Hollanders* Sail for leſs Freight.

twice every twelve hours; One ſort of Veſſels, and way of Manning in time of Peace, and for cheap groſs Goods, another for War and precious Commodities; One ſort of Veſſels for the turbulent Sea, another for Inland Waters and Rivers; One ſort of Veſſels, and Rigging, where haſte is requiſite for the Maidenhead of a Market, another where $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the Time makes no matter. One ſort of Maſting and Rigging for long Voyages, another for Coaſting. One ſort of Veſſels for Fiſhing, another for Trade. One ſort for War for this or that Country, another for Burthen only. Some for Oars, ſome for Poles, ſome for Sails, and ſome for draught by Men or Horſes; ſome for the Northern Navigations amongſt Ice, and ſome for the South againſt Worms, *&c.* And this I take to be the chief of ſeveral Reaſons, why the *Hollanders* can go at leſs Freight than their Neighbors, *viz.* becauſe they can afford a particular ſort of Veſſels for each particular Trade.

I have ſhewn how Situation hath given them Shipping, and how Shipping hath given them in effect all other Trade,

Trade, and how Foreign Traffick muſt give them as much Manufacture as they can manage themſelves, and as for the overplus, make the reſt of the World but as Workmen to their Shops. It now remains to ſhew the effects of their Policy, ſuperſtructed upon theſe natural Advantages, and not as ſome think upon the exceſs of their Underſtandings. The Policy of *Holland.*

I have omitted to mention the *Hollanders* were one hundred years ſince, a poor and oppreſſed People, living in a Country naturally cold, and unpleaſant: and were withal perſecuted for their Heterodoxy in Religion.

From hence it neceſſarily follows, that this People muſt Labour hard, and ſet all hands to Work: Rich and Poor, Young and Old, muſt ſtudy the Art of Number, Weight, and Meaſure; muſt fare hard, provide for Impotents, and for Orphans, out of hope to make profit by their Labours: muſt puniſh the Lazy by Labour, and not by cripling them: I ſay, all theſe Particulars, ſaid to be the ſubtile Excogitations of the *Hollanders*, ſeem to me, but what could not almoſt have been otherwiſe.

Liberty of Conſcience, Regiſtry of Conveyances, ſmall Cuſtoms, Banks, Lumbards, and Law Merchant, riſe all from the ſame Spring, and tend to the ſame Sea; as for lowneſs of Intereſt, it is alſo a neceſſary effect of all the Premiſſes, and not the Fruit of their Contrivance.

Wherefore we ſhall only ſhew in particular the efficacy of each, and firſt of Liberty of Conſcience: but before I enter upon theſe, I ſhall mention a Practice almoſt forgotten, (whether it referreth to Trade or Policy is not material,) which is, the *Hollanders* undermaſting, and ſailing ſuch of their Shipping, as carry cheap and groſs Goods, and whoſe Sale doth not depend much upon Seaſon.

Under-maſting of Ships.

It is to be noted, that of two equal and like Veſſels, if one ſpreads one thouſand ſix hundred Yards of like Canvaſe, and the other two thouſand five hundred, their ſpeed is but as four to five, ſo as one brings home the ſame Timber in four days, as the other will in five. Now if we conſider that although thoſe Ships be but four or five days under Sail, that they are perhaps thirty

thirty upon the Voyage; ſo as the one is but $\frac{1}{30}$ part longer upon the whole Voyage than the other, though one fifth longer under Sail. Now if Maſts, Yards, Rigging, Cables, and Anchors, do all depend upon the quantity and extent of the Sails, and conſequently hands alſo; it follows, that the one Veſſel goes at one third leſs charge, loſing but one thirteenth of the time, and of what depends thereupon.

Liberty of Conſcience, and the Reaſons thereof in *Holland.*

I now come to the firſt Policy of the *Dutch*, *viz.* Liberty of Conſcience; which I conceive they grant upon theſe Grounds. (But keeping up always a Force to maintain the Common Peace.) 1. They themſelves broke with *Spain*, to avoid the Impoſition of the Clergy. 2. Diſſenters of this kind, are for the moſt part, thinking, ſober, and patient Men, and ſuch as believe that Labour and Induſtry is their Duty towards God. (How Erroneous ſoever their Opinions be.) 3. Theſe People believing the Juſtice of God, and ſeeing the moſt Licentious Perſons to enjoy moſt of the World, and its beſt things, will never venture to be of the ſame Religion and Profeſſion with Voluptu-

aries, and Men of extreme Wealth and Power, who they think have their Portion in this World.

4. They cannot but know, That no Man can believe what himſelf pleaſes, and to force Men to ſay they believe what they do not, is vain, abſurd, and without Honor to God.

5. The *Hollanders* knowing themſelves not to be an Infallible Church, and that others had the ſame Scripture for Guides as themſelves, and withal the ſame Intereſt to ſave their Souls, did not think fit to make this matter their buſineſs; not more than to take Bonds of the Seamen they employ, not to caſt away their own Ships and Lives.

6. The *Hollanders* obſerve, that in *France* and *Spain*, (eſpecially the latter) the Churchmen are about one hundred for one, to what they uſe or need; the principal care of whom is to preſerve Uniformity, and this they take to be a ſuperfluous charge.

7. They obſerve where moſt endeavors have been uſed to keep Uniformity, there Heterodoxy hath moſt abounded.

8. They believe that if $\frac{1}{4}$ of the People were Heterodox, and that if that

that whole quarter ſhould by Miracle be removed, that within a ſmall time ¼ of the remainder would again become Heterodox ſome way or other, it being natural for Men to differ in Opinion in matters above Senſe and Reaſon: and for thoſe who have leſs Wealth, to think they have the more Wit and Underſtanding, eſpecially of the things of God, which they think chiefly belong to the Poor.

9. They think the caſe of the Primitive Chriſtians, as it is repreſented in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, looks like that of the preſent Diſſenters, (I mean externally.) Moreover it is to be obſerved, that Trade doth not (as ſome think) beſt flouriſh under Popular Governments, but rather that Trade is moſt vigorouſly carried on, in every State and Government, by the Heterodox part of the ſame, and ſuch as profeſs Opinions different from what are publickly eſtabliſhed: (that is to ſay) in *India* where the *Mahometan* Religion is Authorized, there the *Banians* are the moſt conſiderable Merchants. In the *Turkiſh* Empire the *Jews*, and Chriſtians. At *Venice*, *Naples*, *Legorn*, *Genoua*, and *Lisbone*, *Jews*

The Trade of any Country is chiefly managed by the Heterodox Party.

Jews, and Non-Papiſt Merchant-Strangers: but to be ſhort, in that part of *Europe*, where the *Roman* Catholick Religion now hath, or lately hath had Eſtabliſhment; there three quarters of the whole Trade is in the hands of ſuch as have ſeparated from the Church (that is to ſay) the Inhabitants of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as alſo thoſe of the *United Provinces*, with *Denmark*, *Sueden*, and *Norway*, together with the Subjects of the *German* Proteſtant Princes, and the *Hans* Towns, do at this day poſſeſs three quarters of the Trade of the World; and even in *France* it ſelf, the *Hugonots* are proportionably far the greateſt Traders; nor is it to be denied but that in *Ireland*, where the ſaid *Roman* Religion is not Authorized, there the Profeſſors thereof have a great part of the Trade. From whence it follows, that Trade is not fix'd to any Species of Religion as ſuch; but rather, as before hath been ſaid, to the Hetrodox part of the whole, the truth whereof appears alſo in all the particular Towns of greateſt Trade in *England*; nor do I find reaſon to believe, that the *Roman* Catholick Seamen in the whole World, are

All the Papiſts Seamen of *Europe* are ſcarce ſufficient to Man the King of *England*'s Fleet.

are ſufficient to Man effectually a Fleet equal to what the King of *England* now hath; but the Non-papiſt Seamen can do above thrice as much. Wherefore he whom this latter Party doth affectionately own to be their Head, cannot probably be wronged in his Sea-concernments by the other; from whence it follows, that for the Advancement of Trade, (if that be a ſufficient Reaſon) Indulgence muſt be granted in Matters of Opinion; tho licentious Actings as even in *Holland*, be reſtrained by force.

Firm Titles to Lands and Houſes.

The ſecond Policy or help to Trade uſed by the *Hollanders*, is ſecuring the Titles to Lands and Houſes; for although Lands and Houſes may be called *Terra Firma & res immobilis*, yet the Title unto them is no more certain than it pleaſes the Lawyers and Authority to make them; wherefore the *Hollanders* do by Regiſtries, and other ways of Aſſurance, make the Title as immovable as the Lands, for there can be no incouragement to Induſtry, where there is no aſſurance of what ſhall be gotten by it; and where by fraud and corruption, one Man may take away with eaſe and by a trick, and in a moment, what

what another has gotten by many Years extreme labor and pains.

Of the introducing Regiſtries into *England*.

There hath been much diſcourſe about introducing of Regiſtries into *England*; the Lawyers for the moſt part object againſt it, alledging that Titles of *Land* in *England* are ſufficiently ſecure already; wherefore omitting the conſiderations of ſmall and oblique reaſons *pro & contra*, it were good that enquiry were made from the Officers of ſeveral Courts, to what ſumm or value Purchaſers have been damnified for this laſt ten Years, by ſuch fraudulent Conveyances as Regiſtries would have prevented; the tenth part whereof at a *Medium*, is the annual loſs which the People ſuſtain for want of them, and then Computation is to be made of the annual charge of Regiſtring ſuch extraordinary Conveyances, as would ſecure the Title of Lands; now by comparing theſe two ſumms, the Queſtion ſo much agitated may be determined; though ſome think that though few are actually damnified, yet that all are hindered by fear and deterred from Dealing.

The Banks of *Holland*.

Their third Policy is their Bank, the uſe whereof is to increaſe Mony, or rather to make

make a ſmall ſumm equivalent in Trade to a greater, for the effecting whereof, theſe things are to be conſidered. 1. How much Money will drive the Trade of the Nation. 2. How much current Money there is actually in the Nation. 3. How much Mony will ſerve to make all Payments of under 50 *l.* or any other more convenient ſumm throughout the Year. 4. For what ſumm the Keepers of the Bank are unqueſtionable Security: If all theſe four particulars be well known, then it may alſo be known, how much of the ready Money above mentioned may ſafely and profitably be lodged in the Bank, and to how much ready current Money the ſaid depoſited Money is equivalent. As for example, ſuppoſe a hund. thouſ. Pounds will drive the Trade of the Nation, and ſuppoſe there be but ſixty thouſ. Pounds of ready Mony in the ſame; ſuppoſe alſo that Twenty thouſ. Pounds will drive on and anſwer all Payments made of under 50 *l.* In this Caſe Forty of the Sixty being put into the Bank, will be equivalent to Eighty, which Eighty and Twenty kept out of the Bank do make up an Hundred, (that is to ſay) enough to drive the

the Trade as was propoſed; where note that the Bank keepers muſt be reſponſible for double the ſumm intruſted with them, and muſt have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loſe unto particular Men.

Upon which grounds, the Bank may freely make uſe of the received Forty thouſand Pounds, whereby the ſaid ſumm, with the like ſumm in Credit, makes Eighty thouſand Pounds, and with the Twenty reſerved an Hundred.

The *Hollanders* are ſeldom Husbandmen or Foot Soldiers.

I might here add many more particulars, but being the ſame as have already been noted by others, I ſhall conclude only with adding one Obſervation which I take to be of conſequence, *viz.* That the *Hollanders* do rid their hands of two Trades, which are of greateſt turmoil and danger, and yet of leaſt profit; the firſt whereof is that of a common and private Soldier, for ſuch they can hire from *England*, *Scotland*, and *Germany*, to venture their Lives for Six pence a day, whilſt themſelves ſafely and quietly follow ſuch Trades, whereby the meaneſt of them gain ſix times as much; and withal by this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Coun-

try

try becomes more and more peopled, foraſmuch as the Children of ſuch Strangers, are *Hollanders* and take to Trades, whilſt new Strangers are admitted *ad infinitum*; beſides theſe Soldiers at convenient Intervals, do at leaſt as much Work as is equivalent to what they ſpend, and conſequently by this way of employing of Strangers for Soldiers, they People the Country, and ſave their own Perſons from danger and miſery, without any real expence, effecting by this method, what others have in vain attempted by Laws for Naturalizing of Strangers, as if Men could be charmed to tranſplant themſelves from their own Native, into a Foreign Country merely by Words, and for the bare leave of being called by a new Name. In *Ireland* Laws of Naturalization have had little effect to bring in Aliens, and 'tis no wonder, ſince *Engliſh* Men will not go thither without they may have the Pay of Soldiers, or ſome other Advantage amounting to maintenance.

The Method of computing the value of Men and People.

Having intimated the way by which the *Hollanders* do increaſe their People, I ſhall here digreſs to ſet down the way of computing the value of every Head one

one with another, and that by the inſtance of People in *England*, *viz.* Suppoſe the People of *England* be Six Millions in number, that their Expence at 7 *l. per* Head be forty two Millions: ſuppoſe alſo that the Rent of the Lands be eight Millions, and the profit of all the Perſonal Eſtate be Eight Millions more; it muſt needs follow, that the Labour of the People muſt have ſupplyed the remaining Twenty Six Millions, the which multiplied by Twenty (the Maſs of Mankind being worth Twenty Years purchaſe as well as Land) makes Five Hundred and Twenty Millions, as the value of the whole People: which number divided by Six Millions, makes above 80 *l.* Sterling, to be valued of each Head of Man, Woman, and Child, and of adult Perſons twice as much; from whence we may learn to compute the loſs we have ſuſtained by the Plague, by the Slaughter of Men in War, and by the ſending them abroad into the Service of Foreign Princes. The other Trade of which the *Hollanders* have rid their Hands, is the old Patriarchal Trade of being Cow-keepers, and in a great Meaſure of that which concerns

Plough-

Ploughing and Sowing of Corn, having put that Employment upon the *Danes* and *Polanders*, from whom they have their Young Cattle and Corn. Now here we may take notice, that as Trades and curious Arts increaſe; ſo the Trade of Husbandry will decreaſe, or elſe the Wages of Husbandmen muſt riſe, and conſequently the Rents of Lands muſt fall.

For proof whereof I dare affirm, that if all the Husbandmen of *England*, who now earn but 8 *d.* a day or thereabouts, could become Tradeſmen and earn 16 *d.* a day (which is no great Wages, 2 *s.* and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* being uſually given) that then it would be the advantage of *England* to throw up their Husbandry, and to make no uſe of their Lands, but for Graſs, Horſes, Milch Cows, Gardens, and Orchards, *&c.* which if it be ſo, and if Trade and Manufacture have increaſed in *England* (that is to ſay) if a greater part of the People apply themſelves to thoſe faculties, than there did heretofore, and if the price of Corn be no greater now, than when Husbandmen were more numerous, and Tradeſmen fewer; it follows from that ſingle

Reaſons why Rents do fall.

reaſon (though others may be added) that the Rents of Land muſt fall: As for example, ſuppoſe the price of Wheat be 5 *s.* or 60 pence the Buſhel; now if the Rent of the Land whereon it grows be the third Sheaf; then of the 60 *d.* 20 *d.* is for the *Land*, and 40 *d.* for the *Husbandman*: But if the Husbandmans Wages ſhould riſe one eighth part, or from 8 *d.* to 9 *d. per diem*, then the Husbandmans ſhare in the Buſhel of Wheat, riſes from 40 *d.* to 45 *d.* And conſequently the Rent of the Land muſt fall from 20 *d.* to 15 *d.* for we ſuppoſe the price of the Wheat ſtill remains the ſame, eſpecially ſince we cannot raiſe it; for if we did attempt it, Corn would be brought in to us (as into *Holland*) from Foreign Parts, where the State of Husbandry was not changed.

And thus I have done with the firſt principal Concluſion, that, *A ſmall Territory, and even a few People, may by Situation, Trade, and Policy, be made equivalent to a greater; and that Convenience for Shipping, and Water-carriage, do moſt eminently and fundamentally conduce thereunto.*

Chap.

Chap. II.

That ſome kind of Taxes *and Publick* Levies, *may rather* increaſe *than* diminiſh *the Wealth of the Kingdom.*

IF the Money or other Effects, levied from the People by way of *Tax*, were deſtroyed and annihilated; then 'tis clear, that ſuch *Levies* would diminiſh the Commonwealth: Or if the ſame were exported out of the Kingdom without any return at all, then the caſe would be alſo the ſame or worſe: But if what is levied as aforeſaid, be only transferred from one hand to another, then we are only to conſider whether the ſaid Money or Commodities, are taken from an improving hand, and given to an ill Husband, or *vice verſa:* As for example, ſuppoſe that Money by way of *Tax*, be taken from one who ſpendeth the ſame in ſuperfluous eating and drinking; and delivered to another

What ſhifting of Money from hand is profitable or not.

who employeth the ſame, in improving of *Land*, in *Fiſhing*, in working of *Mines*, in *Manufacture*, *&c.* It is manifeſt, that ſuch Tax is an advantage to the State whereof the ſaid different Perſons are Members: Nay, if Money be taken from him, who ſpendeth the ſame as aforeſaid upon *eating* and *drinking*, or any other periſhing Commodity; and the ſame transferr'd to one that beſtoweth it on *Cloaths*; I ſay, that even in this Caſe, the Commonwealth hath ſome little advantage; becauſe *Cloaths* do not altogether periſh ſo ſoon as *Meats* and *Drinks*: But if the ſame be ſpent in *Furniture of Houſes*, the Advantage is yet a little more; if in *Building of Houſes*, yet more; if in improving of *Lands*, working of *Mines*, *Fiſhing*, *&c.* yet more; but moſt of all, in bringing *Gold* and *Silver* into the Country: becauſe thoſe things are not only not periſhable, but are eſteemed for Wealth at all times, and every where: Whereas other Commodities which are periſhable, or whoſe value depends upon the Faſhion; or which are contingently ſcarce and plentiful, are wealth, but *pro hic & nunc*, as ſhall be elſewhere ſaid.

In

In the next place, if the People of any Country, who have not already a full employment, ſhould be enjoyned or Taxed to work upon ſuch Commodities as are Imported from abroad; I ſay, that ſuch a Tax, alſo doth improve the Commonwealth. Taxing of newworks a benefit to the Common-wealth.

Moreover, if Perſons who live by begging, cheating, ſtealing, gaming, borrowing without intention of reſtoring; who by thoſe ways do get from the credulous and careleſs, more than is ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of ſuch Perſons; I ſay, that although the State ſhould have no preſent employment for ſuch Perſons, and conſequently ſhould be forced to bear the whole charge of their livelyhood; yet it were more for the publick profit to give all ſuch Perſons, a regular and competent Allowance by Publick Tax; than to ſuffer them to ſpend extravagantly, at the only charge of careleſs, credulous, and good natured People: And to expoſe the Commonwealth to the loſs of ſo many able Men, whoſe lives are taken away, for the crimes which ill Diſcipline doth occaſion. The taxing of Idlers.

On the contrary, If the Stocks of laborious and ingenious Men, who are not only beautifying the Country where they live by elegant *Dyet*, *Apparel*, *Furniture*, *Houſing*, *pleaſant Gardens*, *Orchards*, and *Publick Edifices*, &c. But are alſo increaſing the *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Jewels* of the Country by *Trade* and *Arms*; I ſay, if the Stock of theſe Men ſhould be diminiſhed by a Tax, and transferred to ſuch as do nothing at all, but *eat* and *drink*, *ſing*, *play*, and *dance*; nay to ſuch as ſtudy the *Metaphyſicks*, or other needleſs *Speculation*; or elſe employ themſelves in any other way, which produce no material thing, or things of real uſe and value in the Commonwealth: In this caſe, the Wealth of the Publick will be diminiſhed: Otherwiſe than as ſuch exerciſes, are recreations and refreſhments of the mind; and which being moderately uſed, do qualifie and diſpoſe Men to what in it ſelf is more conſiderable.

Wherefore upon the whole matter, to know whether a Tax will do Good or Harm, the State of the People, and their Employments, muſt be well known; (that is to ſay,) what part of the People

ple are unfit for Labour by their Infancy or Impotency; and alſo what part are exempt from the ſame, by reaſon of their *Wealth*, *Function*, or *Dignities*; or by reaſon of their charge and employments; otherwiſe than in governing, directing and preſerving thoſe, who are appointed to Labour and Arts.

2. In the next place computation muſt be made, what part of thoſe who are fit for Labour and Arts as aforeſaid, are able to perform the Work of the Nation in its preſent State and Meaſure.

3. It is to be conſidered, whether the remainder can make all or any part of thoſe Commodities, which are Imported from abroad; which of them, and how much in particular: The remainder of which ſort of People (if any be) may ſafely and without poſſible prejudice to the Commonwealth, be employed in Arts and Exerciſes of pleaſure and ornament; the greateſt whereof is the Improvement of natural knowledge. A judgment of what Taxes are advantageous.

Having thus in general illuſtrated this point, which I think needs no other proof but illuſtration; I come next to intimate that no part of *Europe* hath

paid ſo much by way of Tax, and publick Contribution, as *Holland* and *Zealand* for this laſt 100 Years; and yet no Country hath in the ſame time, increaſed their Wealth comparably to them: And it is manifeſt, they have followed the general conſiderations abovementioned; for they Tax *Meats* and *Drinks* moſt heavily of all; to reſtrain the exceſſive expence of thoſe things, which 24 hours doth (as to the uſe of Man,) wholly annihilate; and they are more favourable to Commodities of greater duration.

Nor do they Tax according to what Men gain, but in extraordinary Caſes; but always according to what Men ſpend: And moſt of all, according to what they ſpend needleſly, and without proſpect of Return. Upon which grounds, their Cuſtoms upon Goods Imported and Exported, are generally low; as if they intended by them, only to keep an account of their Foreign Trade; and to retaliate upon their Neighbour States, the prejudices done them, by their Prohibitions and Impoſitions.

It is probable that *Holland* and *England* are grown richer under Taxes.

It is further to be obſerved, that ſince the Year 1636, the Taxes and Publick Levies

Levies made in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, have been prodigiouſly greater than at any time heretofore; and yet the ſaid Kingdoms have increaſed in their Wealth and Strength, for theſe laſt Forty Years, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewn.

The difference of Princes Revenues.

It is ſaid that the King of *France*, at preſent doth Levy the Fifth Part of his Peoples Wealth; and yet great Oſtentation is made of the Preſent Riches and Strength of that Kingdom. Now great care muſt be had in diſtinguiſhing between the Wealth of the People, and that of an abſolute Monarch; who taketh from the People, where, when, and in what proportion he pleaſeth. Moreover, the Subjects of two Monarchs may be equally Rich, and yet one Monarch may be double as Rich as the other; *viz.* If one take the tenth part of the Peoples Subſtance to his own diſpoſe, and the other but the 20*th.* nay the Monarch of a poorer People, may appear more ſplendid and glorious than that of a Richer; which perhaps may be ſomewhat the Caſe of *France*, as hereafter ſhall be examined. As an inſtance and application of what hath been ſaid,

ſaid, I conceive that in *Ireland* wherein are about 1200 Thouſand People, and near 300 Thouſand Smokes or Hearths; It were more tolerable for the People, and more profitable for the King; that each Head paid 2 *s.* worth of Flax, than that each Smoke ſhould pay 2 *s.* in Silver: And that for the following Reaſons.

That *Ireland* may be more advantageouſly taxed by a Pole in Flax.

1. *Ireland* being under peopled, and Land, and Cattle being very cheap; there being every where ſtore of Fiſh and Fowl; the ground yielding excellent Roots (and particularly that bread-like Root *Potatoes*) and withal they being able to perform their Husbandry, with ſuch harneſs and tackling, as each Man can make with his own hands; and living in ſuch Houſes as almoſt every Man can build; and every Houſe-wife being a Spinner and Dyer of Wool and Yarn, they can live and ſubſiſt after their preſent faſhion, without the uſe of Gold or Silver Money; and can ſupply themſelves with the Neceſſaries above named, without labouring two Hours *per diem:* Now it hath been found, that by reaſon of Inſolvencies ariſing, rather from the uſeleſſneſs than want of Money

ney among theſe poor People; that from 300 Thouſand Hearths, which ſhould have yielded 30 Thouſand Pound *per annum*; not 15 Thouſand Pound of Money could be levied: Whereas it is eaſily imagined, that four or five People dwelling in that Cottage which hath but one Smoke; could eaſily have planted a ground-plot of about 40 foot ſquare with Flax; or the 50 part of an Acre; for ſo much ground will bear eight or ten Shillings worth of that Commodity; and the Rent of ſo much ground, in few Places amounts to a penny *per annum*. Nor is there any skill requiſite to this Practice, wherewith the Country is not already familiar. Now as for a Market for the Flax; there is Imported into *Holland* it ſelf, over and above what that Country produces; as much Flax, as is there ſold for between Eightſcore and Two Hundred Thouſand Pound; and into *England* and *Ireland* is Imported as much Linnen Cloth made of Flax, and there ſpent, as is worth above ½ a Million of Money. As ſhall hereafter be ſhewn.

Wherefore having ſhewn, that Silver Money is uſeleſs to the poor People of *Ireland*,

Ireland; that half the Hearth Money could not be raiſed by reaſon thereof; that the People are not a fifth part employed; that the People and Land of *Ireland* are competently qualified for Flax; that one Penny-worth of Land will produce Ten Shillings worth of the ſame; and that there is Market enough and enough, for above an Hundred Thouſand Pounds worth: I conceive my Propoſition ſufficiently proved; at leaſt to ſet forwards and promote a practice, which both the preſent Law and Intereſt of the Country doth require: eſpecially, ſince if all the Flax ſo produced ſhould yield nothing, yet there is nothing loſt; the ſame time having been worſe ſpent before. Upon the ſame grounds, the like Tax of 2 *s. per* Head may be raiſed with the like advantage upon the People of *England*; which will amount to Six Hundred Thouſand Pound *per annum*; to be paid in Flax, Manufactured, into all the ſorts of *Linnens*, *Threds*, *Tapes*, and *Laces*; which we now receive from *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Germany*; the value whereof doth far exceed the ſum laſt mentioned, as hath appeared by the examination of particulars.

It

It is obſerved by Clothiers, and others, who employ great numbers of poor People, that when Corn is extremely plentiful, that the Labour of the Poor is proportionably dear; and ſcarce to be had at all (ſo licentious are they who labour only to eat, or rather to drink.) Wherefore when ſo many Acres ſown with Corn, as do uſually produce a ſufficient ſtore for the Nation, ſhall produce perhaps double to what is expected or neceſſary; it ſeems not unreaſonable that this common Bleſſing of God, ſhould be applied, to the common good of all People, repreſented by their Sovereign; much rather than the ſame ſhould be abuſed, by the vile and brutiſh part of Mankind, to the prejudice of the Commonwealth: And conſequently, that ſuch ſurpluſage of Corn, ſhould be ſent to publick Store-houſes; from thence to be diſpoſed of, to the beſt advantage of the Publick.

Duties put upon redundant Commodities may be a harmleſs Tax.

Now if the Corn ſpent in *England*, at five ſhillings *per* Buſhel *Wheat*, and two ſhillings ſix pence *Barley*, be worth ten Millions *Communibus annis*; it follows that in years of great plenty, when the ſaid Grains are one third part cheaper;

cheaper; that a vaſt advantage might accrue to the Common-Wealth, which now is ſpent in over-feeding of the People, in quantity or quality; and ſo indiſpoſing them to their uſual Labour.

The like may be ſaid of *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Pepper*; which cuſtom hath now made neceſſary to all ſorts of People; and which the over planting of them, hath made unreaſonably cheap: I ſay it is not abſurd, that the Publick ſhould be advantaged by this extraordinary plenty.

That an *Exciſe* ſhould be laid upon *Corrants* alſo, is not unreaſonable; not only for this, but for other reaſons alſo.

Of a Tax by a grand Militia, and by two other ſorts of Armies.

The way of the preſent Militia or Trained Bands, is a gentle Tax upon the Country; becauſe it is only a few days Labour in the Year, of a few Men in reſpect of the whole; uſing their own Goods, that is their own Arms. Now if there be three Millions of Males in *England*, there be above two hundred thouſand of them, who are between the age of ſixteen and thirty, unmarried Perſons; and who live by their Labour

Labour and Service; for of ſo many or thereabouts, the preſent Militia conſiſts.

Now if an hundred and five thouſand of theſe were Armed, and Trayned, as Foot; and fifty thouſand as Horſe; (Horſe being of ſpecial Advantage in Iſlands) the ſaid Forces at Land, with thirty thouſand Men at Sea; would by Gods ordinary Bleſſing, defend this Nation, being an Iſland, againſt any Force in view: But the charge of Arming, Diſciplining, and Rendezvouſing all theſe Men, twice, or thrice a Year; would be a very gentle Tax, Levyed by the People themſelves, and paid to themſelves. Moreover if out of the ſaid number $\frac{1}{3}$ part were ſelected, of ſuch as are more than ordinarily fit and diſpoſed for War, and to be Exerciſed, and Rendezvouſed fourteen or fifteen times *per annum*; the Charge thereof being but a Fortnights Pay in the Year, would be alſo a very gentle Tax.

Laſtly, If out of this laſt mentioned number, $\frac{1}{3}$ again ſhould be ſelected, making about twelve thouſand Foot, and near ſix thouſand Horſe, to be Exerciſed,

and

and Rendezvouſed forty days in the year; I ſay that the charge of all theſe three Militias, allowing the latter ſix weeks Pay *per annum*; would not coſt above one hundred and twenty thouſand pound *per annum*; which I take to be an eaſie burthen, for ſo great a benefit.

For ſupplying the Navy, and Merchants with Seamen.

Foraſmuch as the preſent Navy of *England* requires thirty ſix thouſand Men to Man it; and for that the *Engliſh* Trade of Shipping, requires about forty eight thouſand Men, to manage it alſo; it follows, that to perform both well, there ought to be about ſeventy two thouſand Men, (and not eighty four thouſand) competently qualified for theſe Services: For want whereof we ſee, that it is a long while before a Royal Navy can be Manned; which till it be, is of no effectual uſe, but lies at charge. And we ſee likewiſe upon theſe occaſions that Merchants are put to great ſtraights, and inconveniences; and do pay exceſſive Rates for the carrying on their Trade. Now if twenty four thouſand able bodied Tradeſmen, were by ſix thouſand of them *per annum*, brought up and fitted for Sea-Service; and for their

their incouragement allowed 20 s. *per annum* for every year they had been at Sea, even when they stay at home, not exceeding 6 l. for those who have served six years or upward; it follows, that about 72000 l. at the *medium* of 3 l. *per* Man, would Salariate the whole number of twenty four thousand; and so, forasmuch as half the Seamen, which manage the Merchants Trade, are supposed to be always in Harbour, and are about twenty four thousand Men, together with the said half of the Auxiliaries last mentioned, would upon all Emergencies, Man out the whole *Royal Navy* with thirty six thousand, and leaving to the Merchants twelve thousand of the abler Auxiliaries, to perform their business in Harbour, till others come home from Sea; and thus thirty six thousand, twenty four thousand, and twelve thousand, make the seventy two thousand above mentioned: I say that more than this sum of 72000 l. is fruitlesly spent, and over paid by the Merchants, whensoever a great Fleet is to be fitted out. Now these whom I call Auxiliary Seamen, are such as have another Trade besides, wherewith

to maintain themselves, when they are not employed at Sea; and the charge of maintaining them, though 72000 *l. per annum*, I take to be little or nothing, for the Reasons above mentioned, and consequently an easie Tax to the People, because levied by, and paid to themselves.

A Herring *Tax* upon *Scotland.*

As we propounded that *Ireland* should be Taxed with Flax, and *England* by *Linnen*, and other *Manufacture* of the same; I conceive that *Scotland* also might be Taxed as much, to be paid in *Herrings*, as *Ireland* in *Flax*: Now the three Taxes (*viz.*) of *Flax*, *Linnen* and *Herrings*, and the maintainance of the triple *Militia*, and of the *Auxiliary Seamen* above mentioned, do all five of them together, amount to one Million of Money, the raising whereof is not a Million spent, but Gain unto the Common Wealth, unless it can be made appear, that by reason of all, or any of them, the Exportation of *Woollen Manufactures*, *Lead*, and *Tin*, are lessened; or of such Commodities, as our own *East* and *West India* Trade do produce, forasmuch as I conceive that the Exporta-

tion of these last mentioned Commodities, is the *Touchstone* whereby the Wealth of *England* is tryed, and the *Pulse* whereby the Health of the Kingdom may be discerned.

CHAP. III.

That France *cannot by reason of natural, and perpetual Impediments, be more powerful at Sea, than the* English, *or* Hollanders *now are, or may be.*

POwer at Sea consists chiefly of *Men, able to fight at Sea,* and that in such Shipping, as is most proper for the Seas wherein they serve; and those are in these Northern Seas, Ships from between three hundred to one thousand three hundred Tuns; and of those such as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea, in order to keep a good Wind, and not to fall to Leeward, a matter of vast advantage in Sea-Service: Wherefore it is to be examined, 1. Whether the King of *France*, hath Ports in the Northern Seas (where

The qualities of Ships fit for the defence of *England.*

he hath moſt occaſion for his Fleets of War, in any conteſts with *England*) able to receive the Veſſels above-mentioned, in all Weathers, both in Winter and Summer Seaſon. For if the King of *France*, would bring to Sea an equal number of fighting Men, with the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*, in ſmall floaty Leeward Veſſels, he would certainly be of the weaker ſide. For a Veſſel of one thouſand Tuns manned with five hundred Men, fighting with five Veſſels of two hundred Tuns, each manned with one hundred Men apiece, ſhall in common reaſon have the better offenſively, and defenſively; foraſmuch as the great Ship can carry ſuch Ordnance, as can reach the ſmall ones at a far greater diſtance than thoſe can reach, or at leaſt hurt the other; and can batter, and ſink at a diſtance, when ſmall ones can ſcarce peirce.

Moreover it is more difficult for Men out of a ſmall Veſſel, to enter a tall Ship, than for Men from a higher place, to leap down into a lower; nor is ſmall ſhot ſo effectual upon a tall Ship, as *vice verſa*.

And as for Veſſels drawing much Water, and conſequently keeping a good Wind, they can take or leave Leeward Veſſels, at pleaſure, and ſecure themſelves from being boarded by them: Moreover, the Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than *vice verſa*; and can place her ſhot upon ſuch parts of the Leeward Veſſel, as upon the next Tack will be under Water.

Now then the King of *France*, having no Ports able to receive large Windward Veſſels, between *Dunkirk* and *Uſhant*, what other Ships he can bring into thoſe Seas, will not be conſiderable. As for the wide Ocean, which his Harbours of *Breſt*, and *Charente*, do look into; it affordeth him no advantage upon an Enemy; there being ſo great a Latitude of engaging or not, even when the Parties are in ſight of each other.

Wherefore, although the King of *France* were immenſely rich, and could build what Ships he pleaſed, both for number and quality; yet if he have not Ports to receive and ſhelter, that ſort and ſize of Shipping, which is fit for his purpoſe; the ſaid Riches will in this

caſe be fruitleſs, and a mere expence without any return, or profit. Some will ſay, that other Nations cannot build ſo good Ships as the *Engliſh*; I do indeed hope they cannot; but becauſe it ſeems too poſſible, that they may ſooner or later, by Practice and Experience; I ſhall not make uſe of that Argument, having bound my ſelf to ſhew, that the Impediments of *France*, (as to this purpoſe) are natural, and perpetual. Ships, and Guns do not fight of themſelves, but Men who act and manage them; wherefore it is more material to ſhew; That the King of *France*, neither hath, nor can have Men ſufficient, to Man a Fleet, of equal ſtrength to that of the King of *England*. (*viz.*)

The qualifications of Seamen for defence.

The King of *England*'s Navy, conſiſts of about ſeventy thouſand Tuns of Shipping, which requires thirty ſix thouſand Men to Man it; theſe Men being ſuppoſed to be divided into eight parts, I conceive that one eighth part, muſt be Perſons of great Experience, and Reputation, in Sea Service: another eighth part muſt be ſuch as have uſed the Sea ſeven years and upwards; half

half of them, or ⅔ parts more, must be such as have used the Sea above a twelve-month, *viz.* two, three, four, five, or six Years, allowing but one quarter of the whole Complements, to be such as never were at Sea at all, or at most but one Voyage, or upon one Expedition; so that at a *medium* I reckon, that the whole Fleet must be Men of three or four years growth, one with another. *Fournier*, a late judicious Writer, making it his business to persuade the World, how considerable the King of *France* was, or might be at Sea, in the ninety second and ninety third Pages of his *Hydrography*, saith, That there was one place in *Britany*, which had furnished the King with one thousand four hundred Seamen, and that perhaps the whole Sea-Coast of *France*, might have furnished him with fifteen times as many: Now supposing his whole Allegation were true, yet the said number amounts but to twenty one thousand; all which if the whole Trade of Shipping in *France* were quite and clean abandoned, would not by above a third, Man out a Fleet equivalent, to that of the King of *England*: And if

The Number of Seamen in *France*.

the Trade were but barely kept alive, there would not be one third part Men enough, to Man the ſaid Fleet.

But if the Shipping Trade of *France* be not above a quarter as great as that of *England*, and that one third part of the ſame, namely the Fiſhing Trade to the Banks of *Newfoundland*, is not peculiar, nor fixt to the *French*; then I ſay, that if the King of *England* (having power to Preſs Men) cannot under two or three Months time Man his Fleet; then the King of *France*, with leſs than a quarter of the ſame help, can never do it at all; for in *France* (as ſhall elſewhere be ſhewn) there are not above one hundred and fifty thouſand Tun of Trading Veſſels, and conſequently not above fifteen thouſand Seamen, reckoning a Man to every ten Tun. As it has been ſhewn that the King of *France*, cannot at preſent Man ſuch a Fleet, as is above deſcribed, we come next to ſhew that he never can, being under natural, and perpetual Impediments: *viz.* 1. If there be but fifteen thouſand Seamen in all *France*, to manage its Trade, it is not to be

ſuppoſed,

ſuppoſed, that the ſaid Trade ſhould be extinguiſhed, not that it ſhould ſpare above five of the ſaid fifteen thouſand towards Manning the Fleet which requires thirty five thouſand.

Now the deficient thirty thouſand muſt be ſupplied, one of theſe four ways, either, firſt by taking in Landmen, of which ſort there muſt not be above ten thouſand, ſince the Seamen will never be contented, without being the major part, nor do they heartily wiſh well to Landmen at all, or rejoyce even at thoſe Succeſſes, of which the Landmen can claim any ſhare; thinking it hard that themſelves, who are bred to miſerable, painful, and dangerous Employments, (and yet profitable to the Commonwealth) ſhould at a time when Booty and Purchaſe is to be gotten, be clogged or hindered, by any conjunction with Landmen, or forced to admit thoſe, to an equal ſhare with themſelves. 2. The Seamen which we ſuppoſe twenty thouſand, muſt be had, that is hired from other Nations, which cannot be without tempting them with ſo much Wages, as exceeds what is given

The ways whereby the *French* muſt increaſe Seamen.

Why Seamen diſlike Landmen.

The danger of *English* Seamen their serving the *French*.

given by Merchants, and withal to counterpoise the danger of being hanged by their own Prince, and allowed no Quarter if they are taken; the trouble of conveying themselves away, when Restraints and Prohibitions are upon them; and also the infamy of having been Apostates, to their own Country, and Cause: I say their Wages must be more than double, to what their own Prince gives them, and their Assurance must be very great, that they shall not be at long run abused or slighted by those who employed them; (as hating the Traitor, although they love the Treason.) I say moreover, that those who will be thus tempted away, must be of the basest, and lewdest sort of Seamen, and such as have not enough of Honour and Conscience, to qualifie them for any Trust, or gallant Performance. 3. Another way to increase Seamen, is to put great numbers of Landmen upon Ships of War, in order to their being Seamen; but this course cannot be effectual, not only for the above mentioned Antipathy, between Landmen, and Seamen;

How Men learn to be good Seamen.

but

but alſo, becauſe it is ſeen, that Men at Sea do not apply themſelves to Labour and Practice, without more neceſſity than happens in over-manned Shipping. For where there are fifty Men in a Veſſel, that ten can ſufficiently Navigate, the ſupernumerary forty will improve little. But where there ſhall be of ten but one or two ſupernumeraries, there neceſſity will often call upon every Man to ſet his hand to the Work, which muſt be well done at the peril of their own Lives. Moreover, Seamen ſhifting Veſſels almoſt every ſix or twelve Months, do ſometimes Sail in ſmall Barks, ſometimes in midling Ships, and ſometimes in great Veſſels of Defence; ſometimes in Lighters, ſometimes in Hoighs, ſometimes in Ketches, ſometimes in three Maſted Ships, ſometimes they go to the Southward, ſometimes to the Northward, ſometimes the Coaſt, ſometimes they croſs the Ocean; by all which variety of Service, they do in time compleat themſelves, in every Part, and Circumſtance of their Faculty: Whereas thoſe who go out for a Summer,

mer, in a Man of War, have not that variety of Practice, nor a direct neceſſity of doing any thing at all.

Beſides it is three or four years at a *medium*, wherein a Seaman muſt be made; neither can there be leſs than three Seamen, to make a fourth, of a Landman: Conſequently the fifteen thouſand Seamen of *France*, can increaſe but five thouſand Seamen in three or four Years, and unleſs their Trade ſhould increaſe with their Seamen in proportion, the King muſt be forced to bear the charge of this Improvement, out of the Publick Stock, which is intolerable. So as the Queſtion which now remains, is, whether the Shipping Trade of *France* is like to increaſe? Upon which accompt it is to be conſidered, 1. That *France* is ſufficiently ſtored, with all kind of Neceſſaries within it ſelf; as with *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Wine*, *Salt*, *Linnen Cloth*, *Paper*, *Silk*, *Fruits*, *&c.* So as they need little Shipping, to Import more Commodities of Weight, or Bulk; neither is there any thing of Bulk Exported out of *France*, but *Wines*, and *Salt*; the weight where-

Whether the Shipping Trade of *France* is like to increaſe.

of

of is under one hundred thouſand Tun *per annum*, yielding not employment to above twenty five thouſand Tun of Shipping, and theſe are for the moſt part *Dutch* and *Engliſh*, who are not only already in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Trade, but alſo are better fitted to maintain it, than the *French* are, or perhaps ever can be: And that for the following Reaſons. (*viz.*) 1. Becauſe the *French* cannot Victual ſo cheap as the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, nor Sail with ſo few Hands. 2. The *French*, for want of good Coaſts and Harbours, cannot keep their Ships in Port, under double the Charge that the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders* can. 3. By reaſon of Paucity, and diſtance of their Ports, one from another, their Seamen and Tradeſmen relating to Shipping, cannot Correſpond with, and Aſſiſt one another, ſo eaſily, cheaply, and advantageouſly, as in other Places. Wherefore if their Shipping Trade is not likely to increaſe, within themſelves, and much leſs to increaſe, by their beating out the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*, from being the Carriers of the World; it follows

Reaſons why it cannot.

lows

lows, that their Seamen will not be increaſed, by the increaſe of their ſaid Trade: Wherefore, and for that they are not like to be increaſed, by any of the ſeveral ways above ſpecified, and for that their Ports are not fit to receive Ships of Burthen, and Quality, fit for their purpoſe; and that by reaſon of the leſs fitneſs of their Ports, than that of their Neighbours; I conceive, that what was propounded, hath been competently proved.

The afore-named *Fournier*, in the ninety ſecond and ninety third Pages of his *Hydrography*, hath laboured to prove the contrary of all this, unto which I refer the Reader: not thinking his Arguments of any weight at all, in the preſent Caſe. Nor indeed doth he make his Compariſons, with the *Engliſh* or *Hollanders*, but with the *Spaniards*, who, nor the Grand Seignior, (the latter of whom hath greater Advantages to be powerful at Sea than the King of *France*) could ever attain to any illuſtrious Greatneſs in Naval Power: Having often attempted, but never ſucceeded in the ſame.

Nor

Nor is it easie to believe, that the King of *England* should for so many Years, have continued his Title to the *Sovereignty* of the *Narrow Seas*, against his Neighbours (ambitious enough to have gotten it from him) had not their Impediments been Natural, and Perpetual, and such as we say, do obstruct the King of *France*.

Of continuation between the Territories of England and France.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

That the People and Territories of the King of England, *are naturally near as considerable for Wealth and Strength, as those of* France.

Of comparison between the Territories of *England* and *France*.

THE Author of the State of *England*, among the many useful truths, and observations he hath set down; delivers the Proportion, between the Territories of *England* and *France*, to be as Thirty to Eighty two; the which if it be true, then *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands unto them belonging, will, taken all together, be near as big as *France*. Tho I ought to take all advantages for proving the Paradox in hand; yet I had rather grant that *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands before mentioned; together with the Planted parts of *Newfoundland*, *New-England*, *New-Netherland*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, *Jamaica*, *Burmoudas*, *Barbadoes*, and all the

the reſt of the *Caribby* Iſlands, with what the King hath in *Aſia* and *Africa*, do not contain ſo much *Territory* as *France*, and what Planted Land the King of *France* hath alſo in *America*. And if any Man will be Heterodox in behalf of the *French* Intereſt; I would be contented againſt my knowledge and judgment, to allow the King of *France*'s *Territories*, to be a ſeventh, ſixth, or even a fifth greater, than thoſe of the King of *England*; believing that both Princes have more Land, than they do employ to its utmoſt uſe.

A Propoſition for quitting *Ireland* & the Highlands of *Scotland*.

And here I beg leave, (among the ſeveral matters which I intend for ſerious,) to interpoſe a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digreſſion, and which I indeed deſire men to look upon, rather as a Dream or Reſvery, than a rational Propoſition; the which is, that if all the *moveables* and People of *Ireland*, and of the Highlands of *Scotland*, were tranſported into the reſt of *Great Brittain*; that then the King and his Subjects, would thereby become more *Rich* and *Strong*, both *offenſively* and *defenſively*, than now they are.

'Tis true, I have heard many Wiſe Men ſay, when they were bewailing the vaſt loſſes of the *Engliſh*, in preventing and ſuppreſſing Rebellions in *Ireland*, and conſidering how little profit hath returned, either to the King or Snbjects of *England*, for their Five Hundred Years doing and ſuffering in that Country; I ſay, I have heard Wiſe Men (in ſuch their Melancholies) wiſh, that (the People of *Ireland* being ſaved) *Iſland* were ſunk under Water: Now it troubles me, that the Diſtemper of my own mind in this point, carries me to dream, that the benefit of thoſe wiſhes, may practically be obtained, without ſinking that vaſt mountainous Iſland under Water, which I take to be ſomewhat difficult; For although *Dutch* Engineers may drain its Bogs; yet I know no Artiſts that could ſink its Mountains. If Ingenious and Learned Men (among whom I reckon Sir *Tho. More*, and *Des Cartes*) have diſputed, That we who think our ſelves awake, are or may be really in a Dream; and ſince the gr ateſt abſurdities of Dreams, are but a Prepoſterous and Tumultuary contex:ure of realities; I will crave the

umbrage

umbrage of theſe great Men laſt named, to ſay ſomething for this wild conception, with ſubmiſſion to the better judgment of all thoſe that can prove themſelves awake.

If there were but one Man living in *England*, then the benefit of the whole Territory, could be but the livelyhood of of that one Man: But if another Man were added, the rent or benefit of the ſame would be double, if two, triple; and ſo forward until ſo many Men were Planted in it, as the whole Territory could afford Food unto: For if a Man would know, what any Land is worth, the true and natural Queſtion muſt be, How many Men will it feed? How many Men are there to be fed? But to ſpeak more practically, Land of the ſame quantity and quality in *England*, is generally worth four or five times as much as in *Ireland*; and but one quarter, or third of what it is worth in *Holland*; becauſe *England* is four or five times better Peopled than *Ireland*, and but a quarter ſo well as *Holland*. And moreover, where the Rent of Land is advanced by reaſon of Multitude of People; there the number of Years Purchaſe, for which

the Inheritance may be ſold, is alſo advanced, though perhaps not in the very ſame Proportion; for 20*s. per annum* in *Ireland*, may be worth but 8 *l.* and in *England* where Titles are very ſure, above 20 *l.* in *Holland* above 3 *l.*

I ſuppoſe, that in *Ireland* and the Highlands in *Scotland*, there may be about one Million and Eight hundred thouſand People, or about a fifth part of what is in all the Three Kingdoms: Wherefore the firſt Queſtion will be, whether *England*, *Wales*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, cannot afford Food, (that is to ſay) *Corn*, *Fiſh*, *Fleſh*, and *Fowl*, to a fifth part more People, than are at the preſent Planted upon it, with the ſame Labour that the ſaid fifth part do now take where they are? For if ſo, then what is propounded is naturally poſſible. 2. It is to be enquired, What the *value* of the *immoveabes* (which upon ſuch removal muſt be left behind) are worth? For if they be worth leſs, than the advancement of the Price of Land in *England* will amount unto; then the Propoſal is to be conſidered. 3. If the *Relict Lands*, and the *immovables* left behind upon them, may be

ſold

ſold for Mony; or if no other Nation ſhall dare meddle with them, without paying well for them; and if the Nation who ſhall be admitted, ſhall be leſs able to prejudice and annoy the Tranſplantees into *England* than before; then I conceive that the whole propoſal will be a pleaſant and a profitable Dream indeed.

That *England* and the Low-lands of *Scotland* will feed all the People of *England*, *Scotland*, & *Irtland*.

As to the firſt Point, whether *England* and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do (that is to ſay) Nine Millions of Souls in all? For anſwer thereunto, I firſt ſay, that the ſaid Territories of *England*, and the Low-Land of *Scotland*, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres, that is four Acres for every Head, Man, Woman, and Child; but the United Provinces do not allow above one Acre and $\frac{1}{2}$, and *England* it ſelf reſcinding *Wales*, hath but Three Acres to every Head, according to the preſent State of Tillage and Husbandry. Now if we conſider that *England* having but three Acres to a Head as aforeſaid, doth ſo abound in Victuals, as that it maketh Laws againſt the Importation of *Cattle*,

Fleſh, and *Fiſh* from abroad; and that the draining of *Fens*, improving of *Foreſts*, incloſing of *Commons*, Sowing of St. *Foyne* and *Clovergraſs*, be grumbled againſt by *Landlords*, as the way to depreſs the price of Victuals; then it plainly follows, that leſs than three Acres improved as it may be, will ſerve the turn, and conſequently that four will ſuffice abundantly. I could here ſet down the very number of Acres, that would bear *Bread* and *Drink*, *Corn*, together with *Fleſh*, *Butter*, and *Cheeſe*, ſufficient to victual Nine Millions of Perſons, as they are Victualled in Ships, and regular Families; but ſhall only ſay in general; that Twelve Millions of Acres *viz.* $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 Millions, will do is, ſuppoſing that *Roots*, *Fruits*, *Fowl*, and *Fiſh*, and the ordinary profit of *Lead*, *Tin*, *Iron-Mines*, and *VVoods*, would piece up any defect, that may be feared.

That the value of all the quitted Lands and immovable goods and charge of tranſplantation are not worth above 17 Millions.

As to the ſecond, I ſay, that the Land and Houſing in *Ireland*, and the High-Lands of *Scotland*, at the preſent Market rates, are not worth Thirteen Millions of Mony; nor would the actual charge of making the Tranſplantation propoſed, amount to four Millions more:

So

So then the Queſtion will be, whether the benefit expected from this Tranſplantation, will exceed Seventeen Millions?

To which I ſay, that the advantage will probably be near four times the laſt mentioned ſumm, or about Sixty nine Millions, Three Hundred thouſand Pounds. For if the Rent of all *England* and *Wales*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, be about Nine Millions *per annum*; and if the fifth part of the People be ſuperadded, unto the preſent Inhabitants of thoſe Countries; then the Rent will amount unto Ten Millions 8000 *l.* and the number of Years purchaſe, will riſe from ſeventeen and $\frac{1}{5}$, to a Fifth part more, which is twenty one. So as the Land which is now worth but Nine Millions *per annum*, at ſeventeen $\frac{1}{2}$ Years purchaſe, making 157 Millions and $\frac{1}{5}$, will then be worth Ten Millions Eight Hundred thouſand Pounds, at Twenty one Years purchaſe; *viz.* Two Hundred Twenty Six Millions, and Eight Hundred thouſand Pounds, that is, Sixty nine Millions, and Three Hundred thouſand Pounds more than it was before.

That those who purchase *Ireland* shall weaken themselves

And if any Prince willing to inlarge his Territories, will give any thing more than Six ½ Millions or half the present value for the said relinquished Land, which are estimated to be worth Thirteen Millions; then the whole profit, will be above Seventy Five Millions, and Eight Hundred 600 *l.* Above four times the loss, as the same was above computed. But if any Man shall object, that it will be dangerous unto *England*, that *Ireland* should be in the Hands of any other Nation; I answer in short, that that Nation, whoever shall Purchase it (being divided by means of the said Purchase,) shall not be more able to annoy *England*, than now in its united condition. Nor is *Ireland* nearer *England*, than *France* and *Flanders*.

Now if any Man shall desire a more clear explanation, how, and by what means, the Rents of Lands shall rise by this closer cohabitation of People above described? I answer, that the advantage will arise in transplanting about Eighteen Hundred Thousand People, from the poor and miserable Trade of Husbandry to more beneficial Handicrafts: For for when the superaddition is made, a very

ry little addition of Husbandry to the ſame Lands will produce a fifth part more of Food, and conſequently the additional hands, earning but 40 *s. per annum* (as they may very well do, nay to 8 *l. per annum*) at ſome other Trade; the Superlucration will be above Three Millions and Six Hundred thouſand Pounds *per annum*, which at Twenty Years Purchaſe is Seventy Millions. Moreover, as the inhabitants of Cities and Towns, ſpend more commodities, and make greater Conſumptions, than thoſe who live in wild thin peopled Countries; So when *England* ſhall be thicker peopled, in the manner before deſcribed, the very ſame People ſhall then ſpend more, than when they lived more ſordidly and inurbanely, and further aſunder, and more out of the ſight, obſervation, and emulation of each other: every Man deſiring to put on better Apparel when he appears in Company, than when he has no occaſion to be ſeen.

That the difference between *England's* & *France's* Territory is not material.

I further add, that the Charge of the *Government*, *Civil*, *Military*, and *Eccleſiaſtical*, would be more *cheap*, *ſafe*, and *effectual* in this condition of *cloſer*

co-

co-habitation than otherwiſe; as not only reaſon, but the example of the United Provinces doth demonſtrate.

But to let this whole digreſſion paſs for a *mere Dream*, I ſuppoſe 'twill ſerve to prove, that in caſe the King of *Englands Territories*, ſhould be a little leſs than thoſe of the King of *France*, that ſoraſmuch as neither of them are overpeopled, that the difference is not material to the Queſtion in hand; wherefore ſuppoſing the King of *France*'s advantages, to be little or nothing in this point of *Territory*, we come next to examine and compare, the number of Subjects which each of theſe Monarchs doth Govern.

The Book called the State of *France*, maketh that Kingdom to conſiſt of Twenty Seven Thouſand Pariſhes; and another Book written by a ſubſtantial Author, who profeſſedly inquires into the State of the Church and Churchmen of *France*, ſets it down as an extraordinary caſe, that a *Pariſh* in *France* ſhould have Six Hundred Souls; wherefore I ſuppoſe that the ſaid Author (who hath ſo well examined the matter)

ter) is not of opinion that every Pariſh, one with another, hath above Five Hundred; by which reckoning the whole People of *France*, are about Thirteen Millions and a half; now the People of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Iſlands adjoyning, by computation from the numbers of Pariſhes; which commonly have more People in Proteſtant Churches, than in Popiſh Countries; as alſo from the *Hearth-mony*, *Pole-mony*, and *Exciſe*, do amount to about Nine Millions and ½.

There are in *New-England*, about 16000 Men muſtered in Arms; about 24000. able to bear Arms; and conſequently about 150000 in all: And I ſee no reaſon why in all this and the other Plantations of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, there ſhould not be half a Million in all. But this laſt I leave to every Mans conjecture; and conſequently, I ſuppoſe, that the King of *England* hath about Ten Millions of Subjects, *ubivis Terrarum Orbis*; and the King of *France* about Thirteen and a ½ as aforeſaid.

The King of *France* hath in effect but 13 Millions of Subjects, and the K. of *England* 10 Millions, and the King of *France* hath 27000 Churchmen and the King of *England* 20000, the K. of *England* hath 40000 Sea-men, and the K. of *France* 10000.

Although it be very material to know the number of Subjects belonging to each Prince,

Prince, yet when the Queſtion is concerning their *Wealth* and *Strength*; It is alſo material to examine, how many of them do get more than they ſpend, and how many leſs.

In order whereunto it is to be conſidered, that in the King of *Englands* Dominions, there are not Twenty Thouſand Church-men; But in *France*, as the aforementioned Author of theirs doth aver, (who ſets down the particular number of each Religious Order) there are about Two Hundred and Seventy Thouſand, *viz.* Two Hundred and Fifty thouſand more than we think are neceſſary, (that is to ſay) Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand withdrawn out of the World. Now the ſaid number of adult and able bodied Perſons, are equivalent to about double the ſame number, of the promiſcuous Maſs of Mankind. And the ſame Author ſays, that the ſame Religious Perſons, do ſpend one with another about 18 *d. per diem*, which is triple even to what a labouring Man requires.

Wherefore the ſaid Two Hundred and Fifty thouſand Church-men (living as they do) makes the King of *France*'s Thirteen

Thirteen Millions and a half, to be leſs than Thirteen: Now if Ten Men can defend themſelves as well in Iſlands, as Thirteen can upon the Continent; then the ſaid Ten being not concerned to increaſe their *Territory* by the Invaſion of others, are as effectual as the Thirteen in point of Strength alſo; wherefore that there are more Superlucrators in the *Engliſh*, than the *French* Dominions, we ſay as followeth.

There be in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the Kings other Territories above Forty Thouſand Seamen; in *France* not above a quarter ſo many; but one Seamen earneth as much as three common Husbandmen; wherefore this difference in Seamen, addeth to the account of the King of *England*'s Subjects, is an advantage equivalent to Sixty Thouſand Husbandmen.

The multitude of Clergy's do leſſen the K. of *France*'s People, the multitude of Sea & Naval Men do increaſe the K. of *England*'s Subjects.

There are in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and all other the King of *England*'s Territories Six Hundred Thouſand Tun of Shipping, worth about four Millions and ½ of Mony; and the annual charge of maintaining the Shipping of *England*, by new Buildings and Reparations, is about ½ part of the ſame

ſame ſumm; which is the Wages of one Hundred and Fifty thouſand Husbandmen, but is not the Wages of above $\frac{1}{3}$ part of ſo many *Artiſans* as are employed, upon Shipping of all ſorts; *viz.* *Shiprights*, *Calkers*, *Joyners*, *Carvers*, *Painters*, *Block makers*, *Rope makers*, *Maſt-makers*, *Smiths* of ſeveral ſorts; *Flag-makers*, *Compaſs-makers*, *Brewers*, *Bakers*, and all other ſort of *Victuallers*; all ſorts of Tradſmen relating to *Guns*, and *Gunners Stores*. Wherefore there being four times more of theſe *Artiſans* in *England*, &c. than in *France*; they further add to the account of the King of *England's* Subjects, the equivalent of Eighty Thouſand Husbandmen more.

The K. of *England's* Territories are in effect but 12 Miles from Navigable Water, the King of *France's* 65.

The *Sea-line* of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the adjacent Iſlands, is about Three thouſand Eight hundred Miles; according to which length, and the whole content of Acres, the ſaid Land would be an Oblong, or Parallelogram Figure of Three thouſand Eight hundred Miles long, and about Twenty four Miles broad; and conſequently, every part of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, is one with another, but Twelve Miles from the Sea: Whereas *France* containing, but about one Thouſand Miles

Miles of *Sea line*, is by the like method or computation, about Sixty Five Miles from the Sea ſide; and conſidering the paucity of Ports, in compariſon of what are in the King of *England*'s Dominions, as good as Seventy Miles diſtant from a Port: Upon which grounds it is clear, that *England* can be ſupplied, with all groſs and bulkey Commodities of Foreign growth and Manufacture, at far cheaper rates than *France* can be, *viz.* at about 4*s. per cent.* cheaper; the Land carriage for the difference of the diſtance between *England* and *France* from a *Port*, being ſo much or near thereabouts. Now to what advantage this conveniency amounteth, upon the Importation and Exportation of Bulkey Commodities, cannot be leſs than the Labour of one Million of People, *&c.* meaning by bulkey Commodities all ſorts of *Timber*, *Plank*, and *Staves* for *Cask*; all *Iron*, *Lead*, *Stones*, *Bricks*, and *Tyles* for building; all *Corn*, *Salt*, and *Drinks*; all *Fleſh* and *Fiſh*, and indeed all other Commodities, wherein the gain and loſs of 4*s. per Cent.* is conſiderable; where note that the like *Wines* are ſold in the inner parts of

France

The decay of timber in *Englan.* is no very formidable matter.

France for four or Five Pound a Tun, which near the Ports yield 7 *l.* Moreover upon this Principal, the decay of *Timber* in *England* is no very formidable thing, as the Rebuilding of *London*, and of the Ships waſted by the *Dutch* War do clearly manifeſt; Nor can there be any want of Corn, or other neceſſary Proviſions in *England*, unleſs the Weather hath been univerſally unſeaſonable for the growth of the ſame; which ſeldom or never happens; for the ſame cauſes which make Dearth in one place, do often cauſe plenty in another; wet Weather being propitious to *Highlands*, which drowneth the *Low*.

It is obſerved that the poor of *France*, have generally leſs Wages than in *England*; and yet their Victuals are generally dearer there; which being ſo, there may be more ſuperlucration in *England* than in *France*.

The K. of *England's* Subjects ſpend near as much as the K. of *France's*.

Laſtly, I offer it to the conſideration of all thoſe, who have Travelled through *England* and *France*; Whether the *Plebeians* of *England* (for they conſtitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not ſpend a ſixth part more than the *Plebeians* of *France*? And if ſo, it is neceſſary that they

they muſt firſt get it; and conſequently that Ten Millions of the King of *England*'s Subjects, are equivalent to Twelve of the King of *France*: and upon the whole matter, to the Thirteen Millions, at which the *French* Nation was eſtimated.

The greater ſplendor of the King of *France*, no certain argument of the greater Wealth of his People.

It will here be objected, that the ſplendor and magnificencies of the King of *France*, appearing greater than thoſe of *England*, that the Wealth of *France* muſt be proportionably greater, than that of *England*; but that doth not follow, foraſmuch as the apparent greatneſs of the King, doth depend upon the *Quota pars* of the Peoples Wealth which he levyeth from them; for ſuppoſing of the People to be equally Rich, if one of the Sovereigns levy a fifth part, and another a fifteenth, the one ſeems actually thrice as Rich as the other, whereas potentially, they are but equal.

Compariſon of the foreign Trade of *England* and *France*.

Having thus diſcourſed of the *Territory*, *People*, *Superlucration*, and *Defenſibleneſs* of both *Dominions*, and in ſome meaſure of their Trade, ſo far as we had occaſion to mention *Ships*, *Shipping*, and nearneſs to *Ports*; we come next to inlarge a little further, upon the Trade of each.

Some have eſtimated, that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. Whether that be ſo or no, is not very material to be known; but I have fair grounds to conjecture, and would be glad to know it more certainly, that there are not above Eighty Millions, with whom the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have Commerce; no *Europeans* that I know of, Trading directly nor indirectly, where they do not; ſo as the whole *Commercial World*, or *World* of *Trade*, conſiſteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforeſaid.

And I further eſtimate, that the value of all Commodities yearly exchanged amongſt them, doth not exceed the value of Forty Five Millions: Now the *Wealth* of every Nation, conſiſting chiefly, in the ſhare which they have in the Foreign Trade with the whole *Commercial World*, rather than in the Domeſtick Trade, of ordinary *Meat*, *Drink*, and *Cloaths*, *&c.* which bringing in little *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and other *Univerſal Wealth*; we are to conſider, Whether the *Subjects* of the King of *England*, Head for Head, have not a greater ſhare, than thoſe of *France*.

To

To which purpoſe it hath been conſidered, that the Manufactures of *Wool*, yearly exported out of *England*, into ſeveral parts of the World, *viz.* All ſorts of *Cloth*, *Serges*, *Stuffs*, *Cottons*, *Bays*, *Sayes*, *Frize*, *perpetuanus*; as alſo *Stockings*, *Caps*, *Rugs*, *&c.* Exported out of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, do amount unto Five Millions *per annum*.

The value of *Lead*, *Tynn*, and *Coals*, to be Five hundred thouſand pounds.

The value of all *Cloaths*, *Houſhold-ſtuff*, *&c.* carried into *America*, Two hundred thouſand pounds.

The value of *Silver*, and *Gold*, taken from the *Spaniards* Sixty thouſand pounds.

The value of *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, and *Caccao*, brought from the Southward parts of *America* Six hundred thouſand pounds.

The value of the *Fiſh*, *Pipe-ſtaves*, *Maſts*, *Bever*, *&c.* brought from *New-England*, and the Northern parts of *America*, Two Hundred Thouſand pounds.

The value of the *Wool*, *Butter*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Beef*, *Herring*, *Pilchers*,

and Salmon, exported out of *Ireland*, Eight hundred thouſand pounds.

The value of the *Coals*, *Salt*, *Linnen*, *Yarn*, *Herrings*, *Pilchers*, Salmon, *Linnen-Cloth*, and *Yarn*, brought out of *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, 500000 *l.*

The value of *Salt-peter*, *Pepper*, *Callicoes*, *Diamonds*, *Drugs*, and *Silks*, brought out of the *Eaſt-Indies*, above what was ſpent in *England*; Eight hundred thouſand pounds.

The value of the *Slaves*, brought out of *Africa*, to ſerve in our *American* Plantations Twenty thouſand pounds; which with the *Freight* of *Engliſh Shipping*, Trading into Foreign parts, being above a Million and a $\frac{1}{2}$, makes in all Ten Millions one Hundred and Eighty thouſand pounds.

Which computation is ſufficiently juſtified by the Cuſtoms of the Three Kingdoms, whoſe intrinſick value are thought to be near a Million *per annum*, *viz.* Six hundred thouſand pounds, payable to the King; 100 thouſand Pounds, for the charges of Collecting, *&c.* Two hundred thouſand pounds ſmuckled by the Merchants, and one Hundred thouſand pounds gained by the Farmers; accord-

according to common Opinion, and Mens Sayings: And this agrees alſo with that proportion, or part of the whole Trade of the World, which I have eſtimated the Subjects of the King of *England* to be poſſeſſed of, *viz.* of about Ten of Forty Five Millions.

But the value of the *French* Commodities, brought into *England*, (notwithſtanding ſome currant eſtimates,) are not above one Million Two hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*; and the value of all they export into all the World beſides, not above Three or Four times as much; which computation alſo agreeth well enough, with the account we have of the Cuſtoms of *France*; ſo as *France* not exporting above ½ the value of what *England* doth; and for that all the Commodities of *France* (except *Wines*, *Brandy*, *Paper*, and the firſt *patterns* and *faſhions* for *Cloaths*, and *Furniture* (of which *France* is the Mint) are imitable by the *Engliſh*; and having withal more People than *England*; it follows that the People of *England*, *&c.* have Head for Head, thrice as much Foreign Trade as the People of *France*; and about

Two parts of Nine of the Trade of the whole *Commercial World*; and about Two parts in Seven of all the Shipping: Notwithstanding all which it is not to be denied, that the King and some great Men of *France*, appear more Rich and Splendid, than those of the like Quality in *England*; all which arises rather from the nature of their Government, than from the Intrinsick and Natural causes of Wealth and Power.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

That the Impediments of Englands *greatneſs, are but contingent and removable.*

THE firſt Impediment of *Englands* greatneſs, that the *Territories* thereunto belonging, are too far aſunder, and divided by the Sea into many ſeveral *Iſlands* and Countries; and I may ſay, into ſo many Kingdoms, and ſeveral Governments, (*viz.*) there be Three diſtinct Legiſlative Powers in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; the which inſtead of uniting together, do often croſs one anothers Intereſt; putting Bars and Impediments upon one anothers Trades, not only as if they were Foreigners to each other, but ſometimes as Enemies.

The diſunion of the Territories of *England* is an impediment of its greatneſs,

The different Legiſlatures another impediment.

2. The Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Gernſey*, and the Iſle of *Man*, are under Juriſdictions different from thoſe, either of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*.

The colonies belonging to *England* a diminution to the Empire.

3. The Government of *New-England* (both *Civil* and *Eccleſiaſtical*) doth ſo differ from that of his Majeſties other Dominions, than 'tis hard to ſay what may be the conſequence of it.

And the Government of the other Plantations, doth alſo differ very much from any of the reſt; although there be not naturally ſubſtantial reaſons from the Situation, Trade, and Condition of the People, why there ſhould be ſuch differences.

From all which it comes to paſs, that ſmall divided remote Governments, being ſeldom able to defend themſelves, the Burthen of protecting of them all, muſt lye upon the chief Kingdom *England*; and ſo all the ſmaller Kingdoms and Dominions, inſtead of being Additions are really Diminutions; but the ſame is remedied by making two ſuch Grand Councils, as may equally repreſent the whole Empire, one to be choſen by the King, the other by the People. The Wealth of a King is Three-fold, one is the Wealth of his Subjects, the ſecond is the *Quota pars* of his Subjects Wealth, given him for the *publick Defence*, *Honour*, and *Ornament* of

of the *People*, and to manage ſuch undertaking for the Common Good, as no one of a few private Men, are ſufficient for.

The third ſort are the *Quota*, of the laſt mention *Quota pars*, which the King may diſpoſe of, as his own perſonal inclination, and diſcretion ſhall direct him; without account. Now it is moſt manifeſt, that the afore-mentioned diſtances, and differencies, of Kingdoms, and Juriſdictions, are great impediments to all the ſaid ſeveral ſorts of Wealth, as may be ſeen in the following particulars. First in caſe of War with Foreign Nations, *England* commonly beareth the whole burthen, and charge, whereby many in *England* are utterly undone.

Secondly, *England* ſometimes Prohibiting the Commodities of *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, as of late it did the *Cattle*, *Fleſh*, and *Fiſh*, of *Ireland*; did not only make *Food*, and conſequently *Labour*, dearer in *England*, but alſo hath forced the People of *Ireland*, to fetch thoſe Commodities from *France*, *Holland*, and other places, which before was ſold them from *England*, to

the

the great prejudice of both Nations.

Thirdly, It occaſions an unneceſſary trouble, and charge, in Collecting of Cuſtoms, upon Commodities paſſing between the ſeveral Nations.

Fourthly, It is a damage to our *Barbadoes*, and other *American* Trades, that the Goods which might paſs thence immediately, to ſeveral parts of the World, and to be ſold at moderate Rates, muſt firſt come into *England*, and there pay Duties, and afterwards (if at all) paſs into thoſe Countries, whither they might have gone immediatly.

Fifthly, The Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Gernſey*, are protected at the charge of *England*, nevertheleſs the Labour, and Induſtry, of that People (which is very great) redounds moſt to the profit of the *French*.

Sixthly, In *New-England*, there are vaſt numbers of able bodyed *Engliſhmen*, employed chiefly in Husbandry, and in the meaneſt part of it, (which is breeding of Cattle) whereas *Ireland* would have contained all thoſe perſons, and at worſt would have afforded them Lands on better terms, than they have

have them in *America*, if not ſome other better Trade withal, than now they can have.

Seventhly, The Inhabitants of the other Plantations, although they do indeed Plant Commodities, which will not grow ſo well in *England*; yet graſping at more Land, than will ſuffice to produce the ſaid *Exotics* in a ſufficient quantity to ſerve the whole World, they do therein but diſtract, and confound, the effect of their own Indeavours.

Eighthly, There is no doubt that the ſame People, far and wide diſperſed, muſt ſpend more upon their Government, and Protection, than the ſame living compactly, and when they have no occaſion to depend upon the Wind, Weather, and all the Accidents of the Sea.

A ſecond Impediment to the greatneſs of *England*, is the different Underſtanding of ſeveral Material Points, *viz.* Of the Kings Prerogative, Privileges of Parliament, the obſcure differences between Law and Equity; as alſo between Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions; The different Underſtanding of Prerogative, and Privileges of Parliament, Law and Equity, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical; the Supreme Legiſlature of *Ireland*, &c.

ons; Doubts whether the Kingdom of *England*, hath power over the Kingdom of *Ireland*, beſides the wonderful Paradox; that *Engliſh-men*, Lawfully ſent to ſuppreſs Rebellions in *Ireland*, ſhould after having effected the ſame, (be as it were) Disfranchiſed, and loſe that Intereſt in the Legiſlative Power, which they had in *England*, and pay Cuſtoms as Foreigners for all they ſpend in *Ireland*, whither they were ſent, for the Honour and Benefit of *England*.

Want of Natural Union for want of mixture and tranſplantation.

The third Impediment is, That *Ireland* being a Conquered Country, and containing not the tenth part as many *Iriſh* Natives, as there are *Engliſh* in both Kingdoms, That natural and firm Union is not made, between the two Peoples, by Tranſplantations, and proportionable mixture, ſo as there may be but a tenth part, of the *Iriſh* in *Ireland*, and the ſame proportion in *England*; whereby the neceſſity of maintaining an Army in *Ireland*, at the expence of a quarter of all the Rents of that Kingdom may be taken away.

The unequal inconvenient method of taxing.

The fourth Impediment is, That Taxes in *England* are not Levied upon the *expence*, but upon the whole *Eſtate*;

ſtate; not upon *Lands*, *Stock*, and *Labour*, but chiefly upon Land alone; and that not by any equal, and indifferent Standard, but the caſual predominancy, of *Parties*, and *Factions*: and moreover that theſe Taxes are not Levied with the leaſt trouble, and charge, but let out to Farmers, who alſo let them from one to another without explicit knowledge of what they do; but ſo as in concluſion, the poor People pay twice as much as the King receives.

The fifth Impediment is the inequality of *Shires*, *Dioceſſes*, *Pariſhes*, *Church Livings*, and other Precincts, as alſo the Repreſentation of the People in Parliament; all which do hinder the Operations of Authority in the ſame manner, as a Wheel irregulary made, and excentrically hung; neither moves ſo eaſily, nor performs its Work ſo truely, as if the ſame were duely framed and poiſed. Inequality of Shires, Dioceſſes, Pariſhes, Members of Parliament, &c.

Sixthly, Whether it be an Impediment, that the power of making War, and raiſing Mony be not in the ſame Hand, much may be ſaid; but I leave it to thoſe, who may more properly

perly meddle with Fundamental Laws.

None of these Impediments are Natural, but did arise as the irregularity of Buildings do, by being built, part at one time, and part at another; and by the changing of the state of things, from what they were at the respective times, when the Practices we complain of, were first admitted, and perhaps, are but the warpings of time, from the rectitude of the first Institution.

As these Impediments are contingent, so they are also removeable; for may not the Land of superfluous Territories be sold, and the People with their moveables brought away? May not the *English* in the *America* Plantations (who Plant *Tobacco, Sugar, &c.*) compute what Land will serve their turn, and then contract their Habitations to that proportion, both for quantity and quality; as for the People of *New-England*, I can but wish they were Transplanted into *Old England*, or *Ireland* (according to Proposals of their own, made within this twenty years) although they were allowed more liberty of Conscience, than they allow one another.

May

May not the three Kingdoms be United into one, and equally repreſented in Parliament? Might not the ſeveral Species of the Kings Subjects, be equally mixt in their Habitations; Might not the Pariſhes, and other Precincts be better equalized; Might not Juriſdictions, and pretences of Power, be determined and aſcertained? Might not the *Taxes* be equally applotted, and directly applied to their ultimate uſe? Might not Diſſenters in Religion be indulged, they paying a competent Force to keep the Publick Peace? I humbly venture to ſay, all theſe things may be done, if it be ſo thought fit by the Sovereign Power, becauſe the like hath often been done already, at ſeveral Places and Times.

CHAP.

Chap. VI.

That the Power and Wealth of England *hath increaſed this laſt forty years.*

Many Territories have been added to *England* within about forty years, and many improvements made.

IT is not much to be doubted, but that the Territories under the Kings Dominions have increaſed; Foraſmuch as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, and *Jamaica*, *Tangier*, and *Bumbay*, have ſince that time, been either added to his Majeſties Territories, or improved from a *Deſart condition*, to abound with People, Buildings, Shipping, and the Production of many uſeful Commodities. And as for the Land of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as it is not leſs in quantity, than it was forty years ſince; ſo it is manifeſt that by reaſon of the Dreyning of *Fens*, watering of dry Grounds improving of *Forreſts*, and *Commons*, making of *Heathy* and *Barren Grounds*, to bear *Saintfoyne*, and *Glover-graſs*; meliorating, and multiplying ſeveral ſorts of Fruits, and

and Garden-Stuff, making ſome Rivers Navigable, *&c.* I ſay it is manifeſt, that the Land in its preſent Condition, is able to bear more Proviſion, and Commodities, than it was forty years ago.

Secondly, Although the People in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which have extraordinarily periſhed by the Plague, and Sword, within this laſt forty years, do amount to about three hundred thouſand, above what have died in the ordinary way; yet the ordinary increaſe by Generation of ten Millions, which doubles in two hundred years, as hath been ſhewn by the Obſervators upon the Bills of Mortality, may in forty years (which is a fifth part of the ſame time) have increaſed $\frac{1}{5}$ part of the whole number, or two Millions. Where note by the way, that the acceſſion of *Negroes* to the *American* Plantations (being all Men of great Labour and little Expence) is not inconſiderable; beſides it is hoped that *New-England*, where few or no Women are Barren, and moſt have many Children, and where People live long, and healthfully, hath produced an increaſe

of as many People, as were deſtroyed in the late Tumults in *Ireland*.

The Houſing of *London* doubled in value.

As for *Houſing*, the Streets of *London* it ſelf ſpeaks it, I conceive it is double in value in that City, to what it was forty years ſince; and for *Houſing* in the Country, they have increaſed, at *Newcaſtle*, *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, *Exeter*, *Portſmouth*, *Cowes*, *Dublin*, *Kingſaile*, *Londonderry*, and *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, far beyond the proportion of what I can learn have been dilapidated in other places. For in *Ireland* where the ruin was greateſt, the *Houſing* (taking all together) is now more valuable than forty years ago, nor is this to be doubted, ſince *Houſing* is now more ſplendid, than in thoſe days, and the number of Dwellers is increaſed, by near $\frac{1}{4}$ part; as in the laſt Paragraph is ſet forth.

The Shipping very much increaſed with the Reaſons thereof.

As for Shipping, his Majeſties Navy is now triple, or quadruple, to what it was forty years ſince, and before the *Sovereign* was Built; the Shipping Trading to *Newcaſtle*, which are now about eighty thouſand Tuns, could not be then above a quarter of that quantity. Firſt, Becauſe the City of *London*, is

is doubled. 2. Becauſe the uſe of Coals is alſo at leaſt doubled, becauſe they were heretofore ſeldom uſed in Chambers, as now they are, nor were there ſo many Bricks burned with them as of late, nor did the Country on both ſides the *Thames*, make uſe of them as now. Beſides there are employed in the *Guinny* and *American Trade*, above forty thouſand Tun of Shipping *per annum*; which Trade in thoſe days was inconſiderable. The quantity in Wines Imported was not near ſo much as now; and to be ſhort, the Cuſtoms upon Imported, and Exported Commodities, did not then yield a third part of the preſent value: which ſhews that not ony *Shipping*, but *Trade* it ſelf hath increaſed, ſomewhat near that proportion.

As to Mony, the Intereſt thereof was within this fifty years, at 10 *l per Cent.* forty years ago, at 8 *l.* and now at 6 *l.* no thanks to any Laws which have been made to that purpoſe, foraſmuch as thoſe who can give good ſecurity, they now have it at leſs: But the natural fall of Intereſt, is the effect of the increaſe of Mony.

Intereſt of Mony abated near half.

Moreover if *rented Lands*, and *Houſes*, have increaſed; and if *Trade* hath increaſed alſo, it is certain that mony which payeth thoſe *Rents*, and driveth on *Trade*, muſt have increaſed alſo.

Laſtly, I leave it to the conſideration of all Obſervers, whether the number, and ſplendor of *Coaches*, *Equipage*, and *Houſhold Furniture*, hath not increaſed, ſince that time; to ſay nothing of the Poſtage of Letters, which have increaſed from one to twenty, which argues the increaſe of Buſineſs, and Negotiation. I might add that his Majeſties Revenue is near tripled, and therefore the means to pay, and bear the ſame, have increaſed alſo.

Mony and the Publick Revenue increaſed.

CHAP.

Chap. VII.

That one tenth part of the whole Expence, of the King of England's *Subjects, is ſufficient to maintain ten thouſand Foot, forty thouſand Horſe, and forty thouſand Men at Sea; and defray all other Charges of the Government, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, if the ſame were regularly Taxed, and Raiſed.*

An Eſtimate of the mediūm of Expence of each Head in *England.*

TO clear this Point, we are to find out, what is the middle *expence* of *each Head* in the *Kings Dominions*, between the higheſt and the loweſt; to which I ſay it is not probably leſs than the expence of a Labourer, who earneth about 8 *d.* a day; for the Wages of ſuch a Man is 4 *s. per* week without Victuals, or 2 *s.* with it; wherefore the value of his Victuals is 2 *s. per* week, or 5 *l.* 4 *s. per annum:* Now the value of Clothes cannot be leſs than the Wages given to the pooreſt Maid-

Servant in the Country, which is 30 *s.* *per annum*, nor can the charge of all other Neceſſaries, be leſs than 6 *s.* *per annum* more; wherefore the whole charge is 7 *l.*

It is not likely that this Diſcourſe will fall into the hands of any that live at 7 *l.* *per annum*, and therefore ſuch will wonder at this ſuppoſition: But if they conſider how much the number of the Poor, and their Children, is greater than that of the Rich; although the perſonal expence of ſome Rich Men, ſhould be twenty times more than that of a Labourer; yet the expence of the Labourer above mentioned, may well enough ſtand for the Standard of the Expence, of the whole maſs of Mankind.

Now if the expence of each Man, one with another, be 7 *l.* *per annum*, and if the number of the Kings Subjects, be ten Millions, then the tenth part of the whole expence, will be ſeven Millions: but about five Millions, or a very little more, will amount to one years pay for one hundred thouſand Foot, forty thouſand Horſe, and forty thouſand Men at Sea, Winter and Summer; which can rarely be neceſſary.

And

And the ordinary charge of the Government, in times of deep and ſerene Peace, was not 600000 *l. per annum.*

Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence, and conſequently the tenth part of the expence is not a tenth part of the income; now for Men to pay a tenth of their expence, in a time of the greateſt exegency (for ſuch it muſt be when ſo great Forces are requiſite) can be no hardſhip, much leſs a deplorable condition, for to bear the tenth part, a Man needs ſpend but a twentieth part leſs, and labour a twentieth part more, or half an hour *per diem* extraordinary, both which within Common Experience are very tolerable; there being very few in *England*, who do not eat by a twentieth part more than does them good; and what miſery were it, in ſtead of wearing Cloth of 20 *s. per* Yard, to be contented with that of 19 *s.* few Men having skill enough to diſcern the difference.

Memorandum, That all this while I ſuppoſe, that all of theſe ten Millions of People, are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his power;

for as things are otherwiſe, ſo the Calculation muſt be varied.

CHAP. VIII.

That there are ſpare Hands enough among the King of England's *Subjects, to earn two Millions* per annum *more than they now do; and that there are alſo Employments, ready, proper, and ſufficient, for that purpoſe.*

TO prove this Point we muſt enquire, how much all the People could earn, if they were diſpoſed, or neceſſitated to labour, and had Work whereupon to employ themſelves; and compare that ſumm, with that of the Total expence above mentioned; deducting the Rents, and Profits of their Land, and Stock, which properly ſpeaking, ſaveth ſo much Labour. Now the proceed of the ſaid Lands, and Stock in the Countries, is about three parts of ſeven, of the whole expence; ſo as where the expence is ſeventy Millions,

the

the Rent of the Land, and the Profit of all the Perſonal Eſtate, Intereſt of mony, *&c.* muſt be about thirty Millions; and conſequently, the value of the Labour forty Millions, that is 4 *l. per* Head.

But it is to be noted, That about a quarter of the Maſs of Mankind, are Children, Males, and Females, under ſeven years old, from whom little Labour is to be expected. It is alſo to be noted, That about another tenth part of the whole People, are ſuch as by reaſon of their great *Eſtates*, *Titles*, *Dignities*, *Offices*, and *Profeſſions*, are exempt from that kind of Labour we now ſpeak of; their buſineſs being, or ought to be, to *Govern*, *Regulate*, and *Direct*, the *Labours* and *Actions* of *others*. So that of ten Millions, there may be about ſix Millions and an half, which (if need require) might actually Labour: And of theſe ſome might earn 3 *s. per* week, ſome 5 *s.* and ſome 7 *s.* That is all of them might earn 5 *s. per* week at a *Medium* one with another; or at leaſt 10 *l. per annum*, (allowing for ſicknnſs, and other accidents;) whereby the whole might earn ſixty five Millions *per annum*, that

is

is twenty five more than the expence.

The Author of the State of *England*, ſays that the *Children* of *Norwich*, between ſix and ſixteen years old, do earn 12000 *l. per annum*, more than they ſpend. Now foraſmuch as the People of *Norwich*, are a three hundredth part of all the People of *England*, as appears by the Accompts of the Hearth mony; and about a five hundredth part, of all the Kings Subjects throughout the World; it follows that all his Majeſties Subjects, between ſix and ſixteen years old, might earn five Millions *per annum* more than they ſpend.

Again, foraſmuch as the number of People, above ſixteen years old, are double the number, of thoſe between ſix and ſixteen: and that each of the Men can earn double to each of the Children: it is plain that if the Men and Children every where did do as they do in *Norwich*, they might earn twenty five Millions *per ann.* more than they ſpend: which eſtimate grounded upon matter of Fact and Experience, agrees with the former.

Although

Although as hath been proved, the People of *England* do thrive, and that it is poſſible they might *Superlucrate* twenty five Millions *per annum*; yet it is manifeſt that they do not, nor twenty three, which is leſs by the two Millions herein meant; for if they did *Superlucrate* twenty three Millions, then in about five or ſix years time, the whole Stock, and Perſonal Eſtate of the Nation would be doubled, which I wiſh were true, but find no manner of reaſon to believe; wherefore if they can *Superlucrate* twenty five, but do not actually *Superlucrate* twenty three, nor twenty, nor ten, nor perhaps five, I have then proved what was propounded, *viz.* That there are ſpare Hands among the Kings Subjects, to earn two Millions more than they do.

But to ſpeak a little more particularly concerning this matter: It is to be noted that ſince the Fire of *London*, there was earned in four years by Tradeſmen, (relating to Building only) the ſumm of four Millions; *viz.* one Million *per annum*, without leſſening any other ſort of Work, Labour, or Manufacture, which was uſually done in any

any other four years before the ſaid occaſion. But if the Tradeſmen relating to Building only, and ſuch of them only as wrought in and about *London*, could do one Million worth of Work extraordinary; I think that from thence, and from what hath been ſaid before, all the reſt of the ſpare Hands, might very well double the ſame, which is as much as was propounded.

Now if there were ſpare Hands to *Superlucrate* Millions of Millions, they ſignifie nothing unleſs there were Employment for them; and may as well follow their Pleaſures, and Speculations, as Labour to no purpoſe; therefore the more material Point is, to prove that there is two Millions worth of Work to be done, which at preſent the King's Subjects do neglect.

For the proof of this there needs little more to be done, than to compute 1. How much mony is paid, by the King of *England*'s Subjects, to Foreigners for Freights of Shipping. 2. How much the *Hollanders* gain by their Fiſhing Trade, practiſed upon our Seas. 3. What the value is of all the Commodities, Imported into, and ſpent in *England*; which might

might by diligence be produced, and Manufactured here. To make ſhort of this matter, upon peruſal of the moſt Authentick Accompts, relating to theſe ſeveral particulars, I affirm that the ſame amounteth to above five Millions, whereas I propounded but two Millions.

For a further proof whereof Mr. *Samuel Fortry* in his ingenious Diſcourſe of Trade, exhibits the particulars, wherein it appears, that the Goods Imported out of *France* only, amount yearly to two Millions ſix hundred thouſand pounds. And I affirm, That the *Wine*, *Paper*, *Corke*, *Rozen*, *Capers*, and a few other Commodities, which *England* cannot produce, do not amount to one fifth part of the ſaid ſumm. From whence it follows, that (if Mr. *Fortry* hath not erred) the two Millions here mentioned, may ariſe from *France* alone; and conſequently five or ſix Millions, from all the three Heads laſt above ſpecified.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

That there is Mony ſufficient to drive the Trade of the Nation.

SInce his Majeſties happy *Reſtauration*, it was thought fit to call in, and new Coin the mony, which was made in the times of *Uſurpation*. Now it was obſerved by the general conſent of Caſhiers, that the ſaid mony (being by frequent Revolutions well mixed with old) was about a ſeventh part thereof: and that the ſaid mony being called in, was about 800000 *l.* and conſequently the whole five Millions ſix hundred thouſand pound. Whereby it is probable that (ſome allowance being given for hoarded mony) the whole Caſh of *England* was then about ſix Millions, which I conceive is ſufficient to drive the Trade of *England*, not doubting but the reſt of his Majeſties Dominions have the like means to do the ſame reſpectively.

If

If there be ſix Millions of Souls in *England*, and that each ſpendeth 7 *l. per annum*, then the whole expence is forty two Millions, or about eight hundred thouſand pound *per* week; and conſequently, if every Man did pay his expence weekly, and that the Money could circulate within the compaſs of a Week, then leſs than one Million would anſwer the ends propoſed. But foraſmuch as the Rents of the Lands in *England* (which are paid half yearly) are eight Millions *per annum*, there muſt be four Millions to pay them. And foraſmuch as the Rent of the Houſing of *England*, paid quarterly, are worth about four Millions *per ann.* there needs but one Million to pay the ſaid Rents; wherefore ſix Millions being enough to make good the three ſorts of Circulations above mentioned, I conceive what was propoſed, is competently proved, at leaſt until ſomething better be held forth to the contrary.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

That the King of England's *Subjects, have* Stock competent *and convenient, to drive the Trade of the whole* Commercial World.

NOW for the further incouragement of Trade, as we have ſhewn that there is mony enough in *England* to manage the Affairs thereof; ſo we ſhall now offer to conſideration, Whether there be not a competent, and convenient Stock to drive the Trade of the whole *Commercial World*. To which purpoſe it is to be remembred, That all the Commodities, yearly Exported out of every part of the laſt mentioned World, may be bought for forty five Millions; and that the Shipping employed in the ſame World, are not worth above fifteen Millions more, and conſequently, that ſixty Millions at moſt, would drive the whole Trade above mentioned, without any truſt at all.

But

but foraſmuch as the growers of Commodities, do commonly truſt them to ſuch Merchants or Factors, as are worth but ſuch a part of the full value of their Commodities, as may poſſibly be loſt upon the ſale of them, whereas gain is rather to be expected; it follows that leſs than a Stock of ſixty Millions, nay leſs than half of the ſame ſumm, is ſufficient to drive the Trade above-mentioned: It being well known that any Tradſeman of good Reputation worth 500*l.* will be truſted with above 1000*l.* worth of Commodities: Whereof leſs than thirty Millions, will ſuffice for the ſaid purpoſe; of which ſumm, the *Coin*, *Shipping*, and *Stock*, already in Trade, do at leaſt make one half.

And it hath been ſhewn, how by the Policy of a *Bank*, any ſumm of mony may be made equivalent in Trade, unto near double of the ſame; by all which it ſeems, that even at preſent much is not wanting, to perform what is propounded. But ſuppoſe twenty Millions or more were wanting, it is not improbable, that ſince the generality of Gentlemen, and ſome Noblemen, do put their younger Sons to Mer-

chandize, they will ſee it reaſonable, as they increaſe in the number of Merchants, ſo to increaſe the magnitude of Trade, and conſequently to increaſe Stock; which may effectually be done, by inbanking twenty Millions worth of Land, not being above a ſixth or ſeventh of the whole Territory of *England*; (that is to ſay) by making a *Fond* of ſuch value, to be ſecurity for all *Commodities*, bought and ſold upon the accompt of that *Univerſal Trade* here mentioned,

And thus it having appeared, that *England* having in it, as much Land, like *Holland* and *Zealand*, as the ſaid two Provinces do themſelves contain, with abundance of other Land, not inconvenient for Trade; and that there are *ſpare Hands* enough, to earn many Millions of mony, more than they now do, and that there is alſo Employment to earn ſeveral Millions, (even from the Conſumption of *England* it ſelf) it follows from thence, and from what hath been ſaid in the laſt Paragraph, about inlarging of Stock, both of Mony, and Land; that it is not impoſſible, nay a very feaſible matter, for the King of

England's

England's Subjects, to gain the *Univerſal Trade* of the whole *Commercial World.*

Nor is it unſeaſonable to intimate this matter, foraſmuch as the younger Brothers, of the good Families of *England*, cannot otherwiſe be provided for, ſo as to live according to their Birth and Breeding: For if the Lands of *England* are worth eight Millions *per annum*, then there be at a *medium* about ten thouſand Families, of about 800 *l. per annum*; in each of which, one with another, we may ſuppoſe there is a younger Brother, whom leſs than two or 300 *l. per annum* will not maintain ſuitable to his Relations: Now I ſay that neither the Offices at Court, nor Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy, nor Church Preferments; nor the uſual Gains by the Profeſſion of the Law, and Phyſick; nor the Employments under Noblemen, and Prelates: will, all of them put together, furniſh livelyhoods of above 300*l. per annum*, to three thouſand of the ſaid ten thouſand younger Brothers: whereof it remains that Trade alone muſt ſupply the reſt. But if the ſaid ſeven thouſand Gentlemen, be applyed to Trade, without increaſing of

Trade; or if we hope to increaſe Trade, without increaſing of Stock, which for ought appears is only to be done, by imbanking a due proportion of Lands, and Mony; we muſt neceſſarily be diſappointed. Where note, that ſelling of Lands to Foreigners for Gold and Silver, would inlarge the Stock of the Kingdom: Whereas doing the ſame betweeen one another, doth effect nothing. For he that turneth all his Land into Mony, diſpoſes himſelf for Trade; and he that parteth with his Mony for Land, doth the contrary: But to ſell Land to Foreigners, increaſeth both Mony and People, and conſequently Trade. Wherefore it is to be thought, that when the Laws denying Strangers to Purchaſe, and not permitting them to Trade, without paying extraordinary Duties, were made; that then, the publick State of things, and Intereſt of the Nation, were far different from what they now are.

Having handled theſe Ten Principal *Concluſions*, I might go on with others, *ad infinitum*; But what hath been already ſaid, I look upon as ſufficient, for to ſhew what I mean by *Political Arithmetick*;

Arithmetick; and to ſhew the uſes of knowing the true State of the *People*, *Land*, *Stock*, *Trade*, *&c.* 2. That the King's Subjects are not in ſo bad a condition, as diſcontented Men would make them. 3. To ſhew the great effect of *Unity*, *Induſtry*, and *Obedience*, in order to the Common Safety, and each Man's particular Happineſs.

FINIS.

Advertiſement.

Advertiſement.

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